

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1921 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 68

TIME LIMIT FOR MR. O'CALLAGHAN DEFINITELY FIXED

Secretary of Labor Declares That
the Lord Mayor of Cork
Must Leave the United States
by Next Sunday, February 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, must leave the United States by Sunday, next. He has no alternative in the matter. His attorneys must see to it that he departs, as that is the last day of the margin given him by the Secretary of Labor. After repeated efforts had been made to ascertain what the department was doing in the case and where the responsibility lay, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, informed a United States Senator yesterday that Mr. O'Callaghan must leave by Sunday.

The declaration of the Secretary of Labor came close on the heels of reports that Mr. O'Callaghan had said he would leave when he chose and would probably remain in the United States for another month.

From the statement made by Secretary Wilson it was deduced that the department would look to counsel for Mr. O'Callaghan to see to it that he left on schedule. The lawyers who sponsored the case were Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, and Judge J. T. Lawless of Norfolk, Virginia.

Difficulties Encountered

The Senator who obtained the information from the Department of Labor undertook the task following the publication of reports which said that Mr. O'Callaghan had declared at Utica, New York, that he might remain here for another month or two. The experience of this United States Senator was at first precisely the same as that of outsiders who had sought information from the Labor Department as to its policy in the O'Callaghan case. He was directed from pillar to post, from one bureau official to another, until he finally made a demand to talk to the Secretary of Labor, by whom he was given the assurance stated above.

In the conversation with the Secretary of Labor a most important fact transpired. Secretary Wilson, when asked why deportation was delayed so long, Wilson had ruled in

an immediate action, declared that the President had not overruled his (Secretary Wilson's) contention, but that the President in fact had sustained his ruling in this particular case of stowaway.

State Department's Attitude

It is possible that the Senator, who discussed the matter with Secretary Wilson over the telephone, may have misinterpreted what Mr. Wilson said in regard to the President's ruling. For there is no doubt at the State Department that President Wilson did in fact overrule the Secretary of Labor, and that the overruling established a precedent which in the future would give jurisdiction to the State Department of all stowaways seeking entry without passports. As interpreted by the State Department the ruling completely scrapped the legal fiction whereby Secretary Wilson, on the recommendation of subordinates, adjudged Mr. O'Callaghan a "seaman."

Nor was that all. It has been learned from sources not at all connected with the Department of State that President Wilson was extremely indignant over the treatment of the case by the Department of Labor. His indignation, it was said, was due to his belief that the department's management of the case indicated that certain departmental officials were by their actions aiding and encouraging the Sinn Fein agitation, of which President Wilson strongly disapproves. Then, again, he is said to have resented the legal fiction whereby Mr. O'Callaghan was adjudged a "seaman," as tending to bring the statutes into disrepute. He also is said to have been displeased by the assumption of discretionary power by the Department of Labor after Norman H. Davis, the Acting Secretary of State at the time, had ruled that jurisdiction lay with the Department of State.

President's Position Clear

The conference between Secretary Wilson and Acting Secretary Davis caused the former to issue a statement directing that Mr. O'Callaghan be deported. This statement left no room for doubt as to what had occurred at the conference with the President. The order was so phrased as to indicate that the deportation would be "immediate." The leeway granted despite the order is taken as further proof of the desire of certain elements in the Department of Labor to show every favor to the Sinn Fein Lord Mayor.

It is true that following the decision of the President the Department of State might have intervened more actively and asked the Secretary of Labor to take prompt action. But, of course, the heads of the departments are equals in dignity and prestige, and it is quite easy to see why officials of the Department of State would not take any action that would prevent the Secretary of Labor "saving his face," as the phrase goes. At the same time it is no secret that the Department of State was not at all pleased at the dilatory tactics pursued.

PREMIER REPLIES TO THREAT OF ENGINEERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Following an announcement that the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has presented an ultimatum to the government that unless the government order an inquiry by Tuesday into the shooting of railwaymen near Mallow railway station in Ireland, on January 31, a national strike in the United Kingdom will be called, the Prime Minister has addressed a letter to John Bromley, secretary of the society, stating that he is sending the society's resolutions to Ireland for information, but he declares at once that no threat of a national strike could be permitted to influence the government in its administration of the common law.

SENATORS PREPARE FOR NAVAL DEBATE

Attempt to Be Made to Hold Up
Passage of Naval Appropriation
Bill—Broadside Expected
From Senator Borah on Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Forces in the United States Senate that are opposed to the report submitted by the Naval Affairs Committee and that desire a further inquiry into the controversy over the battleship versus the aeroplane, and also favor a six months' naval holiday, were preparing yesterday to mobilize strength to hold up the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in this session of Congress.

The bill is the most important of the annual appropriation bills. It would enable the government to carry out the naval program supported by the General Naval Board and endorsed by the Naval Affairs Committee after hearing testimony. Those who take issue with the board and with the committee indicated yesterday that all the issues involved would be thoroughly aired when the bill came up in the Senate.

With the situation already getting rather jammed from the legislative standpoint, the ultimatum from the opponents of a "go ahead" naval policy was taken to mean the almost certain failure of the bill in this session.

Senator Borah Preparing Broadside

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the author of the resolution demanding a six months' holiday and a thorough investigation of the capital ship-aeroplane controversy, declared that he is getting ready to speak at length on the entire question.

The Idaho Senator expressed the view that discussion in the committee was staled and that the questions in issue were decided by the Naval Affairs Committee on ex parte testimony. He said that the committee did not hear all the witnesses whose names were presented as competent to speak on the question, and that, in fact, the committee's report was but a rehash of the recommendations and the pleas of the General Board of the Navy, which might be expected to decide the issue on the traditional lines.

Senator Borah is now preparing a broadside in answer to the General Board and its supporters on the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate. He believes that he will receive considerable support when the naval bill comes up for discussion on the floor and avers that the subject is of too great importance to the American people to permit its being disposed of with such short shrift as that accorded it by the committee, which is, and always has been, composed of the "big navy" group.

Allegations Denied

Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee that drafted the report, said that all the witnesses whose names were submitted and who were available were heard. He denied allegations that the committee was unduly influenced by the views of the General Board.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, the only member of the committee who voted against the report, is preparing a minority report which he will submit to the Senate in a few days. The Utah Senator will join forces with Mr. Borah on the floor to delay the passage of the navy bill until after a more thorough investigation of the problems in issue. He favors the six months' holiday proposed in the Borah resolution, and is also skeptical of the naval board's views of the capital ship, so-called, as the eternal custodian and the ultimate adjudicator of seapower.

BELGIAN ENVOY RECEIVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The Belgian legation at Madrid has been raised to the rank of an Embassy, and the King has received the first Belgian Ambassador, Baron Borchgrave, with all the pomp and ceremony of Spanish diplomatic functions. At the same time, the Spanish Legation at Brussels is raised to an Embassy, and Marques de Villalobos becomes Ambassador.

RAILROAD WAGE SCHEDULE STANDS

Railway Labor Board Hands
Down Decision Denying Ap-
plication of American Asso-
ciation of Railway Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Denial of the request of the American Association of Railway Executives for the immediate abrogation of the national wage agreements existing between the railroads and their employees has been made by the United States Railroad Labor Board. The decision, which came as a surprise to both sides, was rendered before either B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, or his counsel, Frank P. Walsh, of New York, began their replies to the statement made by W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Lines, presenting the case of the railway executives.

After a conference with Mr. Walsh, Mr. Jewell told the board that his reply to the executives' request would be filed without reading. His statement charged that the request for immediate abrogation of the national agreements is a part of a conspiracy to disrupt the unions.

Reasons for Ruling

The board, in its ruling, held that it had no jurisdiction over questions involving expense of operation. The decision in part is as follows:

"It is obvious that the board cannot, without evidence of the justness and reasonableness of the agreements, rules and working conditions in effect on each railroad as of December 31, 1917, find that such agreements, rules and working conditions would constitute just and reasonable rules and working conditions today. To make a decision without evidence would be an abdication of the functions of this board, and would frustrate the purposes of the Transportation Act.

"It is the judgment of the board, therefore, that the request of the Association of Railway Executives, for the immediate termination of existing rules must be, and is accordingly, denied.

"The duty is imposed upon this board by the Transportation Act of determining just and reasonable wages and working conditions for employees of carriers. All questions involving the expense of operation or necessities of railroads and the amount of money necessary to secure the successful operation thereof are under the jurisdiction, not of this board, but of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Tactics Assailed

Mr. Jewell charged Mr. Atterbury with attempting to "stampede the board into a position which mature consideration would prove to be indefensible," and asked for the recall of the railroad executives in order that he might furnish a list of the railroads the point of view of which he expressed.

In a communication addressed to R. M. Barton, chairman of the Labor Board, after hearing the board's decision, W. W. Atterbury informed its members that the present financial situation of the railways is even worse than it was when he appeared to make his petition on January 31 and is constantly growing more urgent. He asked the board to request a statement from the Interstate Commerce Commission if there is any doubt as to the correctness of his statements.

AMERICAN WIRELESS IN CHINA DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the resumption of the international communications conference there will doubtless be brought up the question of the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern doing business in China, the erection of whose wireless plants in China has been protested by the British and the Japanese.

The United States Government is prepared to prove that the American contract is not monopolistic and not in violation of the "open door" treaties with China. The subject is now under discussion by the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

It was said officially yesterday that the policy of this government had been to discourage monopolies in China. The State Department having even gone so far as to withhold its approval of any arrangements of a monopolistic character which an American national might have contemplated.

It is said here that because of the "open door" policy being involved the State Department has addressed itself to the British Government instead of confining expressions of its views to the Chinese Government.

AMALGAMATED CASE GOES OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Argument in the suit brought by J. Friedman & Co. to dissolve the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was postponed until Monday when it came up in the state Supreme Court yesterday.

TREATY IS NOT YET RATIFIED BY ARABS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Emir Feisul, former King of Syria, in his formal protest against the recently published terms of mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, points out that the Treaty of Versailles has never been ratified by the King of the Hedjaz, who considers that its provisions relative to these mandates will not lead to realization of the aims for which the Arabs fought on the side of the Allies, and that they are not in conformity with the pledges given to the King by the British Government.

The terms of the mandates, if correctly reported, the Emir asserts, will not lead King Hussein to alter his original view or to ratify the treaty. The protest reaffirms Arab friendship for Great Britain and the aspirations for self-government in alliance with Britain, in accordance with the views already expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview with Emir Feisul.

BAVARIA PROPOSES RESISTING ENTENTE

Central Government Is Criticized
for Accepting Allied Terms on
Disarmament—Socialists Issue
Counter-Protests to Junkers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The grave crisis which has suddenly arisen between the Central German and the Bavarian governments monopolizes attention here tonight. The Bavarian Government urges that Germany should resolutely oppose disarmament, as well as the reparation proposals recently formulated at Paris, whereas the Central Government is ready to accept the former.

Encouraged by the Bavarian Government, violent agitation against the Allies and the Berlin Government alike has been set loose in Bavaria. Demonstrations of protest, at which the chief speakers are officers and professors, are taking place daily. Today's Munich newspapers denounce the Allies for wishing to enslave Germany, and the German President, Chancellor and Foreign Secretary, for supineness in defending Germany and particularly Bavarian interests.

On the other hand, Bavarian Socialists, more particularly in Nuremberg and other industrial centers, are organizing a counter-agitation against what they regard as Munich's reactionary government, and in favor of disarming the citizens' guard. A proclamation issued today by the Bavarian Socialists accuses General von Ludendorff and other reactionaries of endangering German unity by opposing the Allies' decisions regarding disarmament.

Bavarian Socialist newspapers, notably "Vorwärts" and "Freiheit," published tonight grave warnings, in which the German central government is urged to oppose resolutely the pretensions of the Bavarian Junkers and their reactionaries. "Vorwärts" hints that, if the Bavarian Government's standpoints prevail, and an attempt is made to repress the allied disarmament demands, the German working classes will provoke a grave internal crisis.

At this moment, he could only define his attitude and ask for a certain amount of liberty in negotiating. While the absence of the United States was regretted, they could not wait till after Warren G. Harding's accession before discussing the application of the Treaty.

Mr. Briand has secured a notable victory for moderation in the teeth of the Chamber that was undoubtedly hostile, and that will closely watch for any sign of weakness. London negotiations will be a critical test for the Premier, who remains only on

CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN MR. BRIAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Yesterday was nomination day for the Cardiganshire by-election, and Capt. Ernest Evans and Llewellyn Williams, K. C., were nominated.

Among other by-elections of interest, which are pending, is that for East Woolwich, where Will Crooks, the Labor member of Parliament, has been a member since 1903. Mr. Crooks is retiring, and the local Labor Party has adopted J. Ramsay Macdonald as their candidate for the by-election.

Although Mr. Crooks was returned unopposed at the general election of 1918, it is expected that a Coalition candidate will take the field, and it may be there will develop a three-cornered contest from the appearance of an "anti-waste" candidate. The electorate numbers 33,600.

DUKE'S APPEAL FOR GOOD WILL IN INDIA

King George's Representative
Makes Personal Appeal for
Return to Friendly Relations
and for Better Cooperation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — It was not till midnight that the long debate on the Paris accord ended in a vote which gave Aristide Briand, the Premier, a majority. As many as 387 deputies voted for him, 125 against. Thus there were nearly 100 abstentions, and generally, the Chamber expressed itself doubtfully. It extends its confidence only till after the London conference, and if Mr. Briand there makes fresh concessions, he will no longer be tolerated. It is toleration, rather than confidence, which is now extended to him.

On all hands dissatisfaction with the Paris accords was expressed. If the bellicose speech of Andrew Lefebvre, who plainly declared for a policy of forcible seizure of German territory, was deprecated by a section of the Chamber, the Bloc National majority applauded it. One newspaper critic this morning warns French public opinion to take care. France is heading for disaster, if the conceptions of the present government fall, and the Poincaré-Lefebvre combination succeeds, bringing the danger of a new war.

The position of Mr. Briand, being clearly challenged, was difficult. In the present temper of the Chamber, renunciation of the policy of force, even though it means isolation, is extremely perilous. On the other hand, it is obviously unstatesmanlike that France is resolved on measures of coercion.

The moderate and able reply of Mr. Briand was, in essence, a plea for discretion. He would do everything possible to avoid a rupture with the Allies and employment of force. Mr. Briand believes that Germany can be made to pay if the Allies wait a while but he cannot envisage military operations by France alone.

Another matter on which the Premier was pressed was the percentage of indemnity which France is to receive. He was asked to demand more than the 53 per cent agreed upon at Spa. The Premier pointed out the difficulty of going back on the agreement of a previous government, approved at the time by the Chamber. He told the Chamber that the proper time to judge his work was after the London conference.

At this moment, he could only define his attitude and ask for a certain amount of liberty in negotiating. While the absence of the United States was regretted, they could not wait till after Warren G. Harding's accession before discussing the application of the Treaty.

Mr. Briand has secured a notable victory for moderation in the teeth of the Chamber that was undoubtedly hostile, and that will closely watch for any sign of weakness. London negotiations will be a critical test for the Premier, who remains only on

PROSPECTS IN THE BRITISH BY-ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Yesterday was nomination day for the Cardiganshire by-election, and Capt. Ernest Evans and Llewellyn Williams, K. C., were nominated.

Among other by-elections of interest, which are pending, is that for East Woolwich, where Will Crooks, the Labor member of Parliament, has been a member since 1903. Mr. Crooks is retiring, and the local Labor Party has adopted J. Ramsay Macdonald as their candidate for the by-election.

Although Mr. Crooks was returned unopposed at

clashed one way or the other will have on world trade and finances. While America, the informant said, has loaned a total of £1,984,000,000 to the Allies, of which £286,000,000 was to the United Kingdom, Great Britain, on the other hand, has loaned the Allies £1,850,000,000. It is also said that, of the amount loaned by America to Great Britain, a considerable amount of it was loaned in turn to the Allies, thus giving America the indorsement of Great Britain, to which she could look instead of to the Allies for repayment.

Obviously, if Great Britain and America could, between them, agree to cancel their loans to the Allies, and these loans are to all intents and purposes equal in amount, the exchange would be immediately benefited, and trade would at once feel the effects of this generous treatment. The Allies certainly cannot send to America interest on loans in gold, the amount of which would be approximately £100,000,000 per annum, so that payment must be made to America in the form of excess of exports from these countries over the imports they receive from America.

Foreign Trade Aspect

This will naturally militate against American foreign trade and cut down America's excess of exports over imports. In any event, the informant stated, Great Britain is ready to enter into discussions with the American Treasury in order to come to an arrangement regarding the funding of the debt, which, as was pointed out in a recent cable to The Christian Science Monitor, will probably be established along the lines of deferred payments, as has been proposed for the German reparations.

In conclusion, the informant stated that all these questions, and others pending, are matters on which agreement can readily be reached through frank open discussions between the British and American representatives, and at no time have the authorities here felt that anything could occur to disturb the present amicable relations between the two countries, arising from any subject which may come up for discussion between them.

Ambassador's Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The alleged statement by a high official of the Foreign Office: "We are treading a path leading to war" with the United States, which now has been attributed to Sir Auckland Geddes, who is at present in London, received a categorical and flat denial by the British Ambassador to the United States, when interviewed this morning by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Apart from this, Sir Auckland did not care to make a further announcement, or to discuss in any way Anglo-American relations.

The incident is considered in London as most unfortunate, and it is learned elsewhere that there were 15 press representatives assembled, when Sir Auckland addressed them, and 14 of them, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor informed in authoritative quarters, say that no such statement as has been attributed to Sir Auckland was ever made, nor any warning given by him. Much of the informal conversation, which was along the lines of statements given to American press representatives during the war by high officials of the government, on the understanding that the name of the official, or the source of the information would not be divulged, consisted of a discussion of the responsibilities of newspaper correspondents, and the part they could play by maintaining the right perspective of events, avoiding exaggeration and correcting public ignorance.

The importance of friendly Anglo-American relations was, of course, dealt with at the same time, but nothing was said which would justify the reports cabled to America by one of those present.

PORUGUESE CRISIS THOUGHT IMMINENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Thursday)—There is a general impression that the government is in difficulties and a crisis imminent. A ministry composed of Liberals and Democrats is spoken of. The Finance Minister says the present ministry is unpopular with financial interests because it considers only the interests of the people, and says also that there is an arrangement between the finance interests and the Monarchist agents to force a dissolution and that the government's cancellation of wheat and coal contracts, which were not to the national advantage, has set strong interests against them.

EXPRESS RATES INCREASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—By order of the Board of Railway Commissioners an increase of 35 per cent in first class, and of 25 per cent in second class rates is permitted to Canadian express companies. In addition international express rates have been increased by 25 per cent, effective from February 4. The order followed a lengthy hearing by the board, to which it was represented by the companies that a substantial increase in revenues was necessary if continued service to the public was to be given.

SEIZED LIQUOR MAY BE SOLD TO HOSPITALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Six Roman Catholics who were arrested on Tuesday night during a parade in protest against the bombing of the home of Archbishop Moza were placed yesterday at the disposal of the Attorney-General, who will bring them to trial. They are charged with making seditious utterances during the parade, which was attended with some disorder.

CALDER COAL BILL AMENDMENT ASKED

Samuel Gompers Urges Provision That Would Prevent Proposed Law Being Used Against Labor, as Other Laws Have Been

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Testifying before the Senate Manufacturers Committee yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urged amending the Calder coal bill in such a way that its provisions could not be used against Labor. He predicted this request on past experience, which clearly showed, he said, that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Clayton act and the Lever act had been interpreted by the judiciary so as to curb the constitutional rights and guarantees of Labor.

He instanced the injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson at Indianapolis against the United Mine Workers of America, under the Lever act, as a typical example of violation of the legal immunity guaranteed labor unions in the Clayton act and taken for granted when the American Federation of Labor abstained from opposing the Lever act.

"If you aim to pass this piece of legislation," Mr. Gompers declared, "pose it with the proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations instituted for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, and other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

Industrial Court Act Disapproved

Provisions of the proposed Calder bill, in so far as they do and may be interpreted to apply to Labor, were characterized by Mr. Gompers as a "dangerous step backward." He similarly classified the present industrial relationship law now in force in Kansas.

"All this regulation and all these attempts to curb the workers in the exercise of their normal and rightful activities to protect themselves, their rights and their interests," Mr. Gompers declared, "are not only backward steps, but they will not nor will they ever become effective. These restrictive laws do not prevent strikes. They only make the laboring man become more bitter and arouse his most acute feelings. They seldom do and seldom can restore anything like the freedom which exists among free men who negotiate their own differences, even if it may be, after a struggle or after a strike."

Mr. Gompers condemned the Lever act in that it had been interpreted, he said, by some courts to apply to Labor as well as to profiteers.

"I predicted that unless the Lever act was changed or an amendment added to the bill, the courts would interpret that law to apply to the activities of the working people rather than to the profiteers. I, therefore, endeavored to prevent the enactment of that bill."

The Indianapolis Injunction

"An effective use made of the Lever law was in the case of the Anderson injunction against John Lewis, William Green and the other members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. This injunction not only forbade these men from doing specific things, but it also was mandatory, making them do things which they did not want to do."

Before this law was enacted, Mr. Gompers stated, he had received assurances from the Attorney-General and many other government officials that it would not apply to Labor.

"The word of the United States Government was ruthlessly broken," Mr. Gompers declared.

"Labor, therefore, looks upon the Calder coal bill with very great concern. It resents any law which places the men who are dealing in coal, in iron, in steel, in pork, or in beef, in the same category with the men and women who toil. Section Six of the Clayton act was for the specific purpose of differentiating between the business man and the laborer. If the laboring man enters into a business profit, then he must come under the same category as the business man, but so long as he performs business as a wage earner and gives service, the attributes of the laboring man must be recognized. You cannot separate labor from the laborer."

STATE TROOPS GUARD CARS IN TROY STRIKE

ALBANY, New York—Fifty state troopers were sent to Troy yesterday to assist local authorities in controlling the situation growing out of the United Traction Company's attempts to operate trolley cars with strike-breakers. Troopers were called out to aid the Albany police in quelling disturbances, and there are now 103 on duty here. Three cars were operated yesterday in Albany and one in Troy. The car in Troy stopped soon after it left the barns because wires had been cut. In Albany, for the first time since the company began to run cars with imported crews, passengers were seen to board them yesterday.

SEIZED LIQUOR MAY BE SOLD TO HOSPITALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Seized liquors of more than 50,000 gallons of seized liquors held by the customs offices at various ports of the country is under consideration by the Treasury Department. Protests have been received from collectors of customs because of the responsibility they declare is imposed upon them in keeping these liquors in

safety. The collectors also assert they have been more or less embarrassed in disposing of the liquor because of the recent prohibition against sales to other than wholesale druggists. Since wholesale druggists now can get all the liquor they need from the wholesale liquor dealers and as the liquors held by the customs are in odd lots and sizes, the druggists have not been particularly attracted by the condemned intoxicants.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that the Treasury may dispose of these liquors to hospitals and similar institutions in good standing under proper precautions to insure use for legal purposes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Testifying before the Senate Manufacturers Committee yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urged amending the Calder coal bill in such a way that its provisions could not be used against Labor. He predicted this request on past experience, which clearly showed, he said, that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Clayton act and the Lever act had been interpreted by the judiciary so as to curb the constitutional rights and guarantees of Labor.

He instanced the injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson at Indianapolis against the United Mine Workers of America, under the Lever act, as a typical example of violation of the legal immunity guaranteed labor unions in the Clayton act and taken for granted when the American Federation of Labor abstained from opposing the Lever act.

"If you aim to pass this piece of legislation," Mr. Gompers declared, "pose it with the proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations instituted for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, and other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

Industrial Court Act Disapproved

Provisions of the proposed Calder bill, in so far as they do and may be interpreted to apply to Labor, were characterized by Mr. Gompers as a "dangerous step backward." He similarly classified the present industrial relationship law now in force in Kansas.

"All this regulation and all these attempts to curb the workers in the exercise of their normal and rightful activities to protect themselves, their rights and their interests," Mr. Gompers declared, "are not only backward steps, but they will not nor will they ever become effective. These restrictive laws do not prevent strikes. They only make the laboring man become more bitter and arouse his most acute feelings. They seldom do and seldom can restore anything like the freedom which exists among free men who negotiate their own differences, even if it may be, after a struggle or after a strike."

Mr. Gompers condemned the Lever act in that it had been interpreted, he said, by some courts to apply to Labor as well as to profiteers.

"I predicted that unless the Lever act was changed or an amendment added to the bill, the courts would interpret that law to apply to the activities of the working people rather than to the profiteers. I, therefore, endeavored to prevent the enactment of that bill."

The Indianapolis Injunction

"An effective use made of the Lever law was in the case of the Anderson injunction against John Lewis, William Green and the other members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. This injunction not only forbade these men from doing specific things, but it also was mandatory, making them do things which they did not want to do."

Before this law was enacted, Mr. Gompers stated, he had received assurances from the Attorney-General and many other government officials that it would not apply to Labor.

"The word of the United States Government was ruthlessly broken," Mr. Gompers declared.

"Labor, therefore, looks upon the Calder coal bill with very great concern. It resents any law which places the men who are dealing in coal, in iron, in steel, in pork, or in beef, in the same category with the men and women who toil. Section Six of the Clayton act was for the specific purpose of differentiating between the business man and the laborer. If the laboring man enters into a business profit, then he must come under the same category as the business man, but so long as he performs business as a wage earner and gives service, the attributes of the laboring man must be recognized. You cannot separate labor from the laborer."

STATE TROOPS GUARD CARS IN TROY STRIKE

ALBANY, New York—Fifty state troopers were sent to Troy yesterday to assist local authorities in controlling the situation growing out of the United Traction Company's attempts to operate trolley cars with strike-breakers. Troopers were called out to aid the Albany police in quelling disturbances, and there are now 103 on duty here. Three cars were operated yesterday in Albany and one in Troy. The car in Troy stopped soon after it left the barns because wires had been cut. In Albany, for the first time since the company began to run cars with imported crews, passengers were seen to board them yesterday.

SEIZED LIQUOR MAY BE SOLD TO HOSPITALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Seized liquors of more than 50,000 gallons of seized liquors held by the customs offices at various ports of the country is under consideration by the Treasury Department. Protests have been received from collectors of customs because of the responsibility they declare is imposed upon them in keeping these liquors in

RENEWAL SEEN OF ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Disclosures Connected With Incident Related by Commander of American Legion Said to Show Renewal of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—In congressional circles there was keen interest displayed yesterday in the incident that occurred on the previous day when at the close of the last session of the executive committee of the American Legion, F. W. Galbraith, commander of the organization, had a sharp clash with Edmund von Mach, who has been conducting a campaign for the withdrawal of French black troops from the German zone of occupation. He had come to Washington to ask the commander of the Legion to speak at a mass meeting in New York on February 28.

The mere fact that Mr. von Mach is interesting himself in the presence of black troops in the zone of occupation might not be of any great significance. But the intense activities of the past few weeks and the flooding of the offices of senators and representatives with petitions calling for action by the United States to urge the withdrawal of these troops served to focus attention at the meeting between Mr. Galbraith and Mr. von Mach. The fact that the latter had figured prominently in investigations of German propaganda during the war was recalled.

The commander of the American Legion was told by Mr. von Mach that several members of Congress, including William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, had promised to speak at the protest meeting on condition that the Legion commander would also speak there. It developed that those who had promised to speak had made their engagements on no such conditions for an agreement was submitted by the State Department.

Substantial Progress Is Made

Toward Agreement, States Secretary Colby, Who Says Publicity Might Lead to Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—For the time being, at least, the State Department does not deem it advisable that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should be given "the comparison of views" and the preliminary recommendations for a settlement of the California-Japanese issue which have been prepared in extensive conversations between Roland S. Morris, the United States Ambassador to Japan, and Baron Shibusawa, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in a letter addressed yesterday to Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, refused to grant the request of the latter that the text of the recommendations for an agreement be submitted by the State Department.

Propaganda Scented

Mr. Galbraith interpreted the maneuver as an effort to use the American Legion to cause a rift between the United States and France in the interest of German sympathizers in this country.

"I told him," said the Legion commander, "that he was making a bold and audacious attempt to use a national organization devoted to the service of the country to further his purpose of which he had devoted his life."

Senators and representatives began at once to comment on the many petitions that had been received in their mail fostering this movement. The petitions were, within singular consistency, directed from sources which were distinctly of the German-hybrid variety. Several of these petitions were identical in form, indicating clearly, it is said, that they were directed from a central organization. A heap of these are pending before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House.

Hand of German Alliance

The incident also gave significance to the recent charge made by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, to the effect that these petitions were part of a general pro-German propaganda. There was talk of an investigation, many senators believing that the German-American Alliance, which was believed to be extinct, is raising its head in a form of a multiplicity of organizations scattered throughout the country. Much of the outcry against the severity of the indemnity imposed on Germany by the allied nations is believed to have its inspiration in these same quarters.

Some of the literature received indicates the thorough organization of the campaign. Among the pamphlets and periodicals is a copy of George Sylvester Viereck's "The American Monthly," for January, the entire back page consisting of an appeal signed by Mr. von Mach in behalf of the "Campaign Fund Against the Horrors of the Rhine." The treasurer is set down as Dr. Franz Koempel, 10 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner 150th Street, New York City.

Appeal to Irish Champions

In this publication Mr. von Mach asserts that within the 12 weeks preceding

ous to publication no less than 55,000 names had been signed to the petitions. He discloses that he asked the "American Commission Investigating Affairs in Ireland," to take up the matter of the colored troops in France, but was told that the "committee" was dealing solely with Ireland.

Fred E. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, author of the resolution directing the request that the troops be withdrawn, confirmed Mr. von Mach's statement to Commander Galbraith that the Congressman would speak at the Madison Square Garden meeting on February 28. Mr. Britten denied that his acceptance was conditional on Commander Galbraith's consent. He said he had never heard that the legion commander had been invited to speak at the meeting.

"I never met von Mach until a few days ago, when he came to my office and asked me to speak," said Mr. Britten. "My resolution antedated his visit many months, and was not suggested by his movement.

"The passage of the resolution would be nothing new in its purpose," Mr. Britten asserted. "Last summer Ambassador Wallace, at the instance of the State Department, con-

ferred with Premier Millerand on this subject.

MR. ROWELL INTENDS TO RESIGN HIS SEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—N. W. Rowell, M. P. for Durham, and former president of the Privy Council in the Union Government, has notified his convention to resign his seat in the House of Commons just as soon as the debate on the League of Nations has been disposed of in Parliament.

Mr. Rowell was for eight years leader of the Liberal Opposition in Ontario and was the first champion for the "banish the bar" movement. While he was defeated in two elections on this issue, his ideal has been realized, for in 1917 he induced Sir Robert Borden to enter the union. He has been a close student of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations and a firm champion of the ideals of Canadian nationhood.

When Sir Robert Borden retired from the premiership, however, Mr. Rowell retired from the government with him. Since then he has been visiting Africa and Europe and was a delegate of Canada to the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Propaganda Scented

Mr. Galbraith interpreted the maneuver as an effort to use the American Legion to cause a rift between the United States and France in the interest of German sympathizers in this country.

"I told him," said the Legion commander, "that he was making a bold and audacious attempt to use a national organization devoted to the service of the country to further his purpose of which he had

*An odd man, lady!**Every man is odd.***The Chinese Laundryman**

In the everyday life of our simple New England town the Chinese element in the population is taken as a matter of course. Our "Chinese quarter," as a waggon visitor once called it, has a single inhabitant, commonly called "John," who comes from I know not what province of China to wash and iron our shirts and collars. And I, for one, am subtly pleased by the way he takes my little bundle without telling any necessity of dividing a Chinese hieroglyphic in halves, and giving me one of them as a receipt and identification mark. He seems to know all of us by sight, and, what is more remarkable, our shirts and collars, for when we come again at the appointed hour these cleansed and ironed habiliments are restored with unvarying accuracy. A stranger in town, however, gets half a hieroglyphic.

It would hardly be correct to say that John is Americanized; neither could one fairly call him an out-and-out oriental. He wears no cue, but that means nothing nowadays, for if he had stayed in China he might be equally cueless, and I am quite sure he would have been one of those up-to-date Chinese who have been won over by the beauty of the Derby hat, and are helping on the westernizing of China by wearing it. Now and then he takes the train out of town and presumably goes a-visiting, and on these occasions John presents his thoroughly American appearance. His collar does honor to his own starch and irons. His shoes shine with a glory imparted by his friend, the cobbler and shoe-black, whose birthplace is somewhere in sunny Italy, and whose life has brought him to our village, where his bench and throne are established right next door to the Chinese quarter. His coat sets off his figure as stylishly as that of any handsome youth depicted in the advertising section of the magazines; his shirt, beneath a silken tie, presents colored stripes; and his well-creased trousers are quite properly turned up at the bottom. Nay, more, his neatly gloved fingers firt a walking-stick. He is, in short, a best-dresser. But at home he combines Orient and Occident; his nether covering is of the West, his upper garment of the East, and he wears it orientally outside his trousers. Thus he is, as it were, half and half, neither altogether Chinese nor altogether American, and the odd and interesting product of this twentieth century and its world-wide machinery of transportation. Little you thought, Mr. James Watt, when you started manufacturing steam engines in the same year that the embattled farmers of Lexington and Concord started the American Revolution, that you were preparing the way for John to travel from China to "do" my shirts and collars in Massachusetts.

With an estimated, and oft-quoted, population of some 400,000,000, one Chinese more or less in China would seem to make very little difference, outside the little circle of his own family, friends and acquaintances; but in our simple New England village one Chinese resident is conspicuous. It is a rare American—or so one naturally thinks, though there must be many places in the land where no Chinese laundryman has yet penetrated—who has not sometime or other exchanged his little bundle of laundry for a torn slip of paper marked with a mysterious character which he can never hope to read, but usually, in my observation, where there is one exile from Cathay to do your laundry, there is another to help him and keep him company. That distant country, in which, according to the historian Charles Lamb, Ho-bo, son of the swine-herd Ho-ti, set the house afire and discovered roast pig, usually sends out its sons to wash and iron in couples; and why, coming from the collarless East, they take so unashamedly to this employment is a question that I have never heard answered.

But John came, and remains, all by himself: he has his friends of his own race, I doubt not, in the larger Chinese quarter of Boston, whither he goes at intervals in that splendor of raiment which makes him, a little way off, look so much as if he had stepped out of the clothing advertisement—but for the greater part of his life he is really alone in our village. I try to imagine myself similarly situated in some simple Chinese village, although, lacking collars, I would have to pursue some other employment, and it seems to me there could hardly be a more lonely experience. If John now and then dropped a large Chinese tear on his handwork, and had to do it over, I should not blame him. Perhaps he does—but I very much doubt it, for the more I observe him the more am I convinced that he is living a life of great personal content, as well satisfied with his situation, and, oddly enough, as much at home in it as if he had had an ancestor aboard the Mayflower, and his mother had been a respected member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now I do not know whether John is a philosopher: but he seems to have taken to heart two maxims at least of Confucius. "The superior man," said Confucius, "is affable, but not adulatory; the mean man is adulatory but not affable." John is affable, but not adulatory. "What a superior man seeks," said Confucius, "is in himself; what the small man seeks is in others." Here again John seems to have meditated the teachings of the great Chinese philosopher, and chosen the better part. He finds, evidently, a great deal of companionship in himself. When the shirts and collars are done I some-

times see him out flying his kite, and here he shows a commendable independence, for what other grown man in our village, however much he might be tempted by remembrances of his youth, would dare go out on the marshes and fly a kite? The pursuit has made John popular with small boys, who might otherwise have regarded him as a natural object for juvenile humor, and a small audience goes with him; much as the "galler" follows the players in a golf tournament. It is an expert performance—and right pleasant to look at, with the marshlands stretching away to the ocean, the kite rising higher and higher, and our Chinese resident, his oriental garment, unhampered by his occidental trousers, fluttering in the breeze as he skillfully manipulates the kite-string. And sometimes, when the kite is well up, John lets his young admirers take turns holding the string.

Many of us patronize John because we prefer hand labor on our shirts and collars, and distrust the machinery of the steam laundry; and so, as it happens, the steam laundry does business just behind the Chinese quarter, and neither establishment interferes with the prosperity of the other. There is no bitterness between them. Economy provides sufficient patronage for one, and the personal touch of the artist, which costs a little more, brings custom to the other. There are those, in-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John is popular with the small boys

deed, who say that sometimes the artist has been seen carrying little bundles into the big steam laundry, and bringing other little bundles away. And this gives rise to a suspicion that, when shirts and collars accumulate beyond the capacity of his tub and irons, he does not share the prejudice of his customers against steam laundries. But there is little use in trying to investigate this rumor by questioning John, for at such time he loses suddenly his acquired knowledge of the local tongue, and, unless you speak Chinese, it is evidently useless to question. All you can do is leave your little bundle, and hope for the best.

WITCH-HOPPLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is strange how very few "from the outside"—as we Adirondackers call other people—have been privileged to view one of the sights of our northern mountain forests, the Witch-hobble shrub in bloom. May's first three weeks cover theowering period, and at that season—just before the dreaded blackfly appears—few "outsiders'" ever chance to visit the mountaine.

Moose Wood is another name commonly applied to Witch-hobble; the first because of what it does for moose and deer; the second for what it does for man. In winter the meaty, large budded branches just reaching above the snow furnish particularly good browsing for the deer tribe; in summer its zigzagging manner of growth, mainly knee-high, and its burden of large thick leaves, make it a constant and exasperating hindrance to easy tramping through the woods.

But before the leaves unfold, for nearly a month it fills the wilderness with lavish splendor. Fame has come to the Rhododendron and to the Laurel, which, like the English Hawthorn, flood a countryside with a pink-and-white almost too tropical for the reserved, unimpassive flora of the north. But no one has sung the Moose Wood. In flat, crowded panicles of creamy whiteness, its flowers stretch as far as one can see between the unleafed trees, keeping a certain gleaming level, looking like a frothy-covered tide, ebbing limitlessly among the primeval weatherbeaten giants of the forest. Half-closed eyes give one the illusion of a spring snowfall, so unbroken is the white stratum that tops the undergrowth.

Later the stocky leaves appear, the forest floor is no longer bare and easily scrutinized from above, but may harbor vital secrets under the flat shield of its foliage. Deer, otter, mink, porcupine, fox, and even black bear when he chooses, may lie or sleep about with a shade less alertness.

Pemaquid, 1607

In this time of commemorating the Pilgrims, the people of Pemaquid, Maine, rise to remind the world that a colony of English settlers landed at Pemaquid about 14 years before the little company that crossed on the Mayflower debarked at Plymouth. Pemaquid had developed into quite a trading colony before the Plymouth settlers managed to gain a foothold in the new country, and the Maine settlers provided the Pilgrims with a large quantity of food, according to the records, when appealed to by Governor Bradford. At Pemaquid may still be seen the remains of a fort that was erected in 1690 at a cost of £20,000, which was two-thirds of the entire appropriation of Massachusetts, which then included Maine, for that year.

INTELLECTUALS IN GERMANY TODAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

During the last year I have been brought intimately in touch with Russia and in Germany, with the collapse of intellectual life which is taking place over a great part of Europe as a direct consequence of the war. So far as the individuals are concerned, the process has gone furthest in Russia and Austria, but in Germany the collapse, although not so complete, is far more extensive, because of the larger number of people who were occupied with the arts, literature, the study of sociology and economics, and research in all branches of natural science.

In Russia the inclusion originally

especially the libraries, they cannot afford to maintain their subscriptions for natural scientific, literary, political, and sociological journals from abroad.

How far this process of deterioration will go nearly every one seems to be afraid to predict. The gloomiest view was expressed to me by a university professor. "We already wear rags in the privacy of our home," he said, "but so far we have striven desperately to preserve the outward appearance on which the German middle class people lay such store. But that self-respect is being undermined. The suit I am wearing has been turned once. It is already shabby again and I cannot possibly replace it. I must soon force myself to wear it patched, and from that it will be a short stage to wearing ragged garments in public. You cannot have a state of affairs like that without profound social reactions."

AS SELFRIDGE SEES LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Up on the third floor of Selfridge's big establishment in Oxford Street, London, is a cosy little office where Gordon Selfridge himself is to be found from 8:30 in the morning till 7 at night, day after day. He is very accessible and always willing to give an appointment to anyone who wishes to see him, provided, of course, that they have some serious purpose with him. Unlike many business men, he never seems pressed for time and is an example of the axiom that the bigger the business the more smoothly it will run, provided the organization be of good quality.

Gordon Selfridge is a man of presence and London society opens her doors in welcome to his genial companionship. He is a ready talker and, on occasion, a brilliant one, and his interest in art and natural science is well known.

A cordial welcome awaited a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor, who went to call on him recently. Mr. Selfridge settled himself down for a chat as if there were no such thing as a humdrum hive of industry all about him.

"So you want me to talk, do you?" said he. "Most of us like to do that. What do you want me to talk about? Oh, London. Well, it is a subject I feel a great interest in. To me, London is the most interesting assemblage of human nature and achievement on earth. Yes, I have dwelt in many cities. Never in those of the Far East, but in big towns both in Europe and America. To me London is far and away the most interesting center of any of the world for a hundred different departments of human interest.

"In London, and in London alone, are to be found men who are recognized by those high in authority in their own particular subject to be the leading men of their time in their own field, whether it be business, politics, science, or art. Yet these men, so respected by those who know, are often treated with indifference by the bulk of the people of London. It is a feature of this great city that she can look on her eminent sons with the matter of course plaudit of the mother of millions. A man of eminence in his own line who would be a nine days' wonder elsewhere, is comparatively unknown to the citizens of London among whom he dwells. There are so many men of eminence here!"

"I remember being particularly struck with the lack of excitement shown by Londoners when Lord Cromer came home, after 49 years of empire building in Egypt. There was one short interview in a paper, but little else to mark what would be an event in the history of any ordinary town. He was simply swallowed up in the life of this great metropolis."

"Then there is another thing I have always noticed about London. I have lived here now for about 15 years, but I never tire of recording the quality of courtesy which one meets with on all sides from everyone with whom one comes in contact. Take the London policeman, for example. He is little short of a wonder. I have never seen a policeman do an unintelligent thing or heard him raise his voice, or seen him act other than with dignity and common sense, no matter what the emergency with which he may be confronted. Police men, too, are often bothered by very unintelligent people, in ways that must make it really hard to preserve that measure of calm courtesy which is yet invariable with the force, and which is characteristic of the English. Each man here seems to expect, as a matter of course, to receive the same civil treatment from his fellows that he is always ready to give."

"England and the English people, with their thousand-year-old civilization, can always learn much from the new countries which 50 years ago possessed frontiers, but now feel themselves to be old-established nations; but just as England can absorb from these new countries virility, energy and enthusiasm, these countries in their turn may well try to emulate the poise and mastery of subtle conservative old England, qualities due partly to the beautiful ideal of home life which broadens the horizon of her people. Just as England can gain a lesson from the indifference to obstacles, the nerve and, above all, the imagination that, combined, make the value of the American temperament, so America may watch with respect the steady absence of hysteria that goes to make up the British bulldog ideal."

"In the topsy-turvy conditions which are prevailing everywhere at the present time, I am quite sure that this thoughtful people will work out or dig out from beneath this avalanche of financial and social up-heaval a scheme of rectitude which will benefit themselves in common with all other nations. Whatever the emergency, England can be trusted to keep her head."

TOBOGGANING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the canal the playground men have built a toboggan slide. There is no water in the canal, it is full of snow instead, a great white hollow, with the city park on one side and, just here, a row of elms on the other. The slide is built up on the bank, a high wooden tower with a double flight of steps up to it on one side, and on the other two wooden



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Racing through the keen air

chutes sweeping down into the bed of the canal and losing themselves on its hard white floor.

It is Saturday afternoon and a blue and white Canadian winter day. The snow lies deep, glittering and blue in the sunshine and soft powder blue in the shadows. The stiff ornamental shrubs in the park bend beneath the weight of it and it clings to the forks of the birch trees, where the earliest robins come to sing in April.

It is the first holiday the slide has been open, and already the tower is covered with children. Up the steps they clamber, dragging bumping toboggans behind them. Red caps, white caps, and blue caps, "tuques," they call them, sweaters and woolies of every hue passing and repassing. There is a hurried sorting, a pause, and a shove, and then they are flying down the slide and stopping about two hundred yards away on the heels of the one ahead. It is worth going out to watch. Girls and boys and parents. The parents pretend that they have come to take care of the children, but they haven't, they have just come for the fun of it. The children don't need them at all. What they don't know about sliding, as they call it, is nothing to speak of.

Down they go, one after another, anyhow and nowhere. No Dingley Dell Christmas party ever kept the pot a milin' like this. They lie on their backs, they lie on their stomachs, they sit backward and forward, or they kneel, with a perfect tangle of little ones in front.

The toboggans ring on the ice; there are two bumps, one half way and the other three-quarters down, and the squeals over them cut the frosty air like steam whistles. Toboggan slides are no respecters of persons. Once you start you have to go; you may not be quite ready, you may not be ready at all, but the cry is the same, "tuck in your legs and hang on," and you hang breathless as you race through the cold wind.

Here lies a party of skifing girls coming in from the country, breeched, booted and woolly capped. They stick their

skis in the snow and borrow a toboggan to try the new run, and judging from the number of times they repeat it, skiing hasn't absorbed quite all the sporting virtues.

You don't actually see any gradle

toboggans, but winter sports begin

for you in Canada the instant you can walk.

Look at that fat little chap

over there. This can't be more than

his third winter. White and woolly

from top to toe, the only color about

him is the red of his cheeks and his

new yellow toboggan. His bigger sis-

ter is with him and you'd think she'd

go down with him to hold him on. Not

a bit of it! She's not going to make

a molly-coddle of any younger brother,

no one made one of her and she began

every bit as early. So down he sits

and off he shoots all alone, eyes spark-

ling and cheeks glowing, clinging to

the rope with all his might and bounc-

ing up into the air as he hits the

bumps. There he is at the bottom; he is so white you can hardly see him.

But he isn't daunted, not he, he gets

up and trudges back like any old hand

and takes his place in the line for

another and another and yet another.

Grown ups don't despise this slide

either, although there are much bigger

and more exciting ones in other parks,

slides that drop from the tops of cliffs

down to the river with a whizz

which is like nothing in the world un-

less it is an aeroplane nose dive, but

the grown ups mostly come here at

night when the children are in bed.

Then the scene is different. The sky is blue-black and full of stars needle-sharp and bright. The canal is a mysterious gray hollow full of shadows where any fancy might lurk. Yellow lights line the parkway, and the spruces are sharply silhouetted against them. You hear a ringing and perhaps a shout, and far down the gray snow flies a black shape. It might be a racing wolf; it is backed more like a bear! It slows down and stops. It breaks into three, like the elephant at the pantomime, and starts laughing and talking in an altogether unmarvelous way.

They must be the family from next door by their voices.

Now they are out of the way and it is our turn. The platform is flat and icy black. We seat ourselves, tucking out feet in, and the last one kneels. The platform seems to end in a sheer drop, and the world is very black and lonely. A shoveling and we are over the edge. The black ribbon seems to drop out of sight in front.

We are flying surely! We touch again

CONTROL OF NORTH DAKOTA INDUSTRIES

Mismanagement Alleged Under Nonpartisan System—Revelations of Auditors Who Examined the State Accounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota — Both the Nonpartisan League and the opposition to the state administration are claiming a victory in connection with the audit of the state industries, the report of which was submitted to the Legislature a few days ago.

The Fargo Courier-News, a Nonpartisan League paper, declares editorially that the big fact in connection with the audit is that the opposition's own audit company has been compelled to certify that the state industries have been conducted honestly and without deceit; and that there has been none of that dishonesty and misappropriation of funds, of juggling of accounts that the opposition politicians and editors have been so industriously hinting.

"As with the Bank of North Dakota, so with the mill and elevator and home building association," says the Courier-News editorially, "the audit company found nothing irregular. In the case of the first named, a loss had been sustained by the failure of the management to hedge on grain, which has later been made by earnings and by hedging; in the latter there has not been made as efficient a system of accounting as there should be."

The Courier-News editorial entitled "Certified by the Enemy," says that the opposition is out to "kill the Bank of North Dakota, and it will continue its knocking, in spite of the fact that its own audit leaves it very little of the ammunition which it has been using so heavily of late."

Mismanagement Charged

The Fargo Forum's staff correspondent at Bismarck in giving his version of the report in the Forum's afternoon edition declares that the auditors' report of the state industries reveals "gross mismanagement"; that the Bank of North Dakota had \$917,000 in 32 banks that have been closed; that the Scandinavian-American bank of Fargo, a leaguer bank, closed last year and reopened, still has \$444,000 of the State's money; that the State Home-builders Association has spent all its money, has overdraft, no contract, no mortgage and no cost system, and that the state mill has shipped flour worth \$170,000 on consignment with no record of it available.

Editorially, the Forum says, "Disclosures in the report made by the auditors who examined the accounts of the State's industrial program aghast. The conditions presented in the report call for remedies—radical remedies. The Forum sincerely hopes that the earnest and honest members of the Legislature who have the best interests of the State really at heart, will drop all minor differences and tackle the problem before them."

Report on Bank of North Dakota

The report of Bishop, Brissman & Co., on the audit of the Bank of North Dakota follows:

"Has deposits in the Scandinavian-American bank in Fargo of \$228,974.71, and loans to the same bank and other liabilities total \$215,974.71, making this bank's total obligation to the state bank, \$444,127.42."

"Has loaned \$650,000 to the North Dakota Building and Loan Association; has loaned \$225,000 to the North Dakota Homebuilders Association; has loaned \$7,716.72 to the Industrial Commission; has \$917,788.88 on deposit and loaned to 32 banks that have closed; has advanced \$7,816.72 to F. A. Pike, a Nonpartisan League attorney, before the Industrial Commission ordered \$7,716.72 paid to him by the state auditor, leaving a \$100 overdraft charged to Mr. Pike; has borrowed \$1,000,000 from the Merchants Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, secured by \$1,200,000 of state bonds due on March 15, 1921; has established a system of farm loan payments, over 30-year period, which result in only three-fourths of whole loan being paid at the end of the period, requiring the borrower to pay \$263.50 for each \$1,000 borrowed in the last year of the 30-year amortization period."

"More than half of the first payments due on land loans were unpaid on the date of the audit; \$33,074 was due, and \$18,353 has not been paid."

"Had \$249,000 in deposits and loans in a single state bank with \$50,000 capital."

"Had deposited \$307,300 in banks for the purpose of taking up farm loans, approved by the bank but not completed, this being in addition to \$2,59,069 in loans fully completed and in force."

"Of \$2,407,645.25 due from banks, \$1,147,607.35 is listed as past due. Of \$106,722 loaned to elevators, packing companies, and individuals on warehouse receipts, \$65,122 is past due."

"All of these items are as of date of December 3, the date that the audit was started."

Homebuilders Association Audit

The report on the audit of the North Dakota Homebuilders Association follows:

"Records incomplete and deficient; inadequate accounting system authorized installed by the industrial commission on April 7, 1920, not put into effect on December 3, 1920; no cost system used to show cost of individual building projects; construction expenditures listed at \$311,118.62; no contracts covering purchase of residences on file December 2, though building operations had been under way many months, and many houses

had been sold and some were occupied; no mortgages of any kind affecting property being sold on file."

Total of \$57,985.72 expended, according to records of checks issued without invoices in support of accounts; bond of \$50,000 required of the manager expire July 15, 1920, and had not been renewed up to December 3, 1920; operations have cost \$376,699.04 financed by loans from the state bank, by using direct appropriation of \$100,000 and income from payments by home buyers; an overdraft of \$10,752.52 is charged to the association by the Bank of North Dakota.

"Sixty-five building projects completed or in course of construction in Bismarck, Fargo, Mandan and Underwood; big supply of building material, bought at peak prices, on hand."

Mill and Elevator Affairs

The report on the audit of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association follows:

"Flour valued at \$129,004.52 to the Consumers United Stores Company, with no records available from which to check the account."

"Additional flour consigned to other concerns, making total consignment \$170,807.42, with no records available from which to check the accounts."

"No balance sheet, to show profit and loss growing out of operations of the state-owned mill at Drake."

"Officials and employees of the Drake mill, with the single exception of one mentioned in the report, refused to aid the audit company in compiling the records of the Drake mill."

"Drake mill has received an advance of \$211,795.40 from the Bank of North Dakota. About \$50,000 is due on flour shipped on account."

"Audit incomplete because of the refusal of officials to cooperate and inability to check the receipts from flour shipped on consignment and because of other factors."

State Senate's Investigation

BISMARCK, North Dakota—In the state Senate's investigation of a recent audit of state-owned industries, J. W. Brinton, formerly private secretary to A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, testified on Thursday that William Lemke, now Attorney-General, had advised the Bank of North Dakota to make loans and place re-deposits in the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, then advised that bank to make loans to the league enterprises. Mr. Brinton cited items totaling \$431,000 as approximately the loans by the Scandinavian-American Bank to such enterprises as the Consumers United Stores Company, the Publishers National Service Bureau and other league interests.

MARINES HELD AFTER NICARAGUA DISORDER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Twenty-one American marines attached to the legation guard at Managua, Nicaragua, have been arrested by American military authorities as a result of the wrecking of the plant of the newspaper "Tribuna" at Managua on Wednesday, Josephine Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday. Capt. J. L. Underhill, commanding the guard, reported to the Navy Department that the men attacked the establishment as a result of the publication of what they considered abusive and libelous articles concerning the marines.

Secretary Daniels has ordered Rear Admiral H. F. Bryan, commanding the American special service squadron in Central American waters, to proceed to Managua and take charge of the situation. He said that a court of inquiry and courts-martial undoubtedly would follow.

MAINE GOVERNOR URGES ECONOMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — "It is our duty now to enter upon a period of reasonable retrenchment and true economy," said Gov. Percival P. Baxter in his first message to the Maine state Legislature. "Beyond a certain point of taxation we cannot safely go. The individual, should strike a trial balance and determine whether or not it lives within its income. The people will scan with critical eyes the disbursements of the next two years."

Governor Baxter invited the officials of the railroad companies to bring their problems of taxation before the members of the Legislature and take them into the fullest confidence. He recognized, he said, that some measure of rehabilitation is necessary to the well-being of the railroads of the entire country.

DISMISSAL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson has approved the dismissal of Capt. E. G. Chamberlain, marine corps, of San Antonio, Texas, under a court-martial sentence imposed in London in May, 1919, after conviction of "falsehood" and "scandalous conduct" in connection with his claims as to exploits as a volunteer aviator with a British aerial bombing group in France. Captain Chamberlain claimed he was to receive the Victoria Cross and admitted to the Legion of Honor. He was attached to the British air force.

MATCH MARKING RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Tandstickfabriks or sakerhets tandstickor or similar words or symbols indicative of Swedish origin are regarded by the Federal Trade Commission as no proper marking for matches made in Japan to be sold in this country. After trial, the commission found that such symbols had a natural tendency to deceive the public and yesterday ordered importers of the Japanese product to discontinue their use.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The city of Pietermaritzburg was founded in 1838 by the Dutch voortrekkers from the Cape—sturdy pioneers they were who had suffered much ere they brought their wagons down the passes of the berg into "the meadows of Natal."

Pietermaritzburg, as the city is usually called, enjoys an altitude of some 2200 feet above sea level, and lies in a leafy hollow embraced by two small, pretty rivers.

The formation of the picturesque town is purely Dutch—rectangular, with right-angled thoroughfares running from end to end. A feature of many of the streets is that they are lined with trees affording welcome shade.

Modern Maritzburg is highly esteemed as an ideal residential city

men of capital and brains, but I—well, I want to become a farmer. I desire to establish a comfortable home on the land for myself and my family."

Very well! Then let us look to the miles and miles of fertile veldt surrounding the cities and villages and tiny hamlets of the Union. Let us look to these and we shall find that there is, indeed, a deep truth in the proverb, "God made the country, and man made the town."

Opportunity knocks now at the door of the man who would settle on the land, for the Union needs young farmers possessing a little capital; good ordinary men, first-class fellows who are not afraid of hard work, and the newcomer will profit by the years of experience of established farmers and by the experiments and advice of the government Agricultural Department.

One of the most popular sayings among the shrewd men of the world is, "Go where the money is"; to which

LABOR EDUCATION WORK PROGRESSES

Coordination of Activities and Work of Trade Union Colleges Throughout United States to Be Planned at New York

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coordination of the activities and work of trade union colleges throughout the United States, through the establishment of some central clearing house where information can be assembled, is planned as the next step in the rapidly growing movement for adult workers' education. With this fundamental purpose in view a convention of repre-

sentatives is necessary. This, Professor Dana points out, would not take the form of central control, but would set up a bureau which could at once gather and provide information, economize in the provision of instructors and textbooks, and generally aid the unity and force of the effort.

Professor Dana College

A considerable amount of the trade union college activity within the last two years is predicated on the formation and successful operation since April, 1919, of the Boston Trade Union College, by the Boston Central Labor Union. Providing courses in English composition and literature, economics, law and practical discussion, this institution has met with increasing support at every term of its three-year initiation and carried forward by the workers themselves, who pay a small tuition fee, the college

has been found to adequately fill the need of adult education not met by night or continuation schools, or by university extension classes, which assume that a considerable preparation has been made by the student.

Seattle, Washington; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Washington, District of Columbia; and many other cities have set up similar colleges. The state action of the Pennsylvania American Federation of Labor resulted in setting up colleges in the larger cities of the State. Now national organization analogous to the Workers Educational Association of England—well known as the W. E. A.—is planned. According to Professor Dana's conception of the function of the national organization it is believed that the association will take a name such as the Workers Educational Bureau—the W. E. B.

Leaders in the movement, however, are looking still further into the future and it is planned to hold, in 1923, an international congress of such organizations. This, it is suggested, may possibly be in connection with the League of Nations. With the spreading of the movement in England, France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Sweden, however, the application is felt to be great enough to warrant international consideration.

Value of the Movement

"The value of the trade union educational movement lies in its constructive aim," Professor Dana explained. "There is no element of destruction in educating working men and women in matters which affect them and their relation to society. It was established, as the declaration of aim in the belief that progress for organized wage earners can be assured only by social and industrial policies shaped by their own right-thinking, and that their ambitions for self-betterment must therefore include a concern for the higher training of the mind."

It is pointed out that if the worker fully understands the economic significance of his particular union to the entire scheme, a more intelligent administration will result. That a large number of the students in the Boston college are studying the courses in law and practice discussion, is taken as indicating a desire to acquire equality in educational preparation for conferences between employer and organized labor. Union officers have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity of the school. Immigrants also have found the English courses the way to the language, and in this the college aids greatly to the assimilation of the newcomers.

"Education of the adult worker, therefore, has become a factor in in-

dustrial relations." Professor Dana said. "It is a great and alluring field. I feel that it is the solution of many of our problems, and in speaking of it I like to quote Dr. Henry de Man, the Belgian labor leader. 'When Labor strikes,' he said, 'it says to its master: I shall no longer work at your command. When it votes for a party of its own it says: I shall no longer vote at your command. When it creates its own classes and colleges, it says: I shall no longer think at your command. Labor's challenge to education is the most fundamental of the three."

GREEKS OF NEW ENGLAND ORGANIZE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representative Greek-American citizens from about 25 New England cities held a convention in Boston and organized the New England Union of Greek-American Citizens "for the propagation of liberal and democratic ideals among the people of Greece with a view to inculcating American ideals and principles of polity."

Resolutions were adopted addressing a vote of thanks to the United States Senate "for the repeated expressions of sentiment in favor of the award of Thrace, Asia Minor, the islands of the Aegean and Northern Epirus to Greece; to President Wilson for the influence the United States has exerted in favor of Greece, and to President-Elect Harding for the message addressed to the Greek Republican League of New England in which he expressed his conviction that Thrace, Asia Minor, the islands of the Aegean and Northern Epirus have always been Greek and should be awarded to Greece."

CRIMINALS SAID TO POSE AS SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An appeal to the newspapers of the country to guard against designating as "former service men" burglars, holdups, men and other criminals without proper investigation was issued yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. He declared that the ex-expression was becoming increasingly common and that in many cases investigation would prove that the persons referred to had never been identified with the armed forces.

"It is popular just now for criminals to plead that they served in the army or navy in the war in the hope of gaining sympathy," Mr. Baker said. "When these people are so styled there is a great injustice done in many cases to the great body of men who may properly pride themselves in being former service men."

25% to 40% DISCOUNT

AN UNUSUAL REDUCTION SALE

These reductions are on a stock mostly purchased about a year ago, not carrying recent high prices, from which the above reductions mean much—an opportunity which may not occur again.

The stock consists of the products of the best work shops of this and foreign countries. Furniture suitable for the mansion or cottage, including Oriental Rugs, materials for furniture coverings and draperies.

THE KOCH COMPANY

10007 & 10008 Euclid Ave.

(Opposite East 100th Street)

CLEVELAND, O.

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N. E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG

Men's Clothing—Furnishings and Hats

Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

FEBRUARY FINAL CLEARANCE SALES

DAVIS "GOOD CLOTHES"

FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS

Many items 1/2 Priced

TRADE WITH RUSSIA REQUIRES CREDITS

Attempts at Barter Have Failed.
State Department Official
Tells House Committee —
Recognition of Soviets Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Discussing the possibilities of resuming trade with Russia, Arthur Bullard, chief of the Russian Division of the State Department, yesterday told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that attempts at barter had failed and that the only way of opening up trade between Russia and the United States was by the establishment of credits.

This brought up the general subject of recognition of the Soviet Government, to which Mr. Bullard said the State Department is, as it has been, opposed.

The hearing was held by the committee on the resolution introduced by Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the facts in his possession on the present condition of business and the amount of commodities now on hand and being produced in Russia, and the possibilities of trade relations between Russia and this country; whether as a matter of fact there is protection of life, liberty and property to the individual; and whether the Soviet Government and the Third International are engaged in systematic and organized propaganda throughout the world to destroy nationality, family life and all forms of religion, and particularly the Christian religion.

Russia Not Producing

In regard to the present condition of business and the possibilities of engaging in trade, Mr. Bullard said that all information of the State Department tended to show that under present conditions Russia was not producing, that her transportation had broken down and that she had nothing to offer in the way of exports. Nationalization, so far as it had proceeded, had not been fruitful of industrial results. Only those who were employed directly by the government were sure of food and other necessities. The peasants produced enough for themselves but were wary of handling anything over to the cities.

There is no basis for trade unless credits are established so that production may be stimulated and means of communication and transportation improved, Mr. Bullard repeated.

Would the resumption of trade relations with Russia mean the possibility of the "Soviet extending its propaganda in this country?" asked L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa.

Mr. Bullard replied by reminding the committee that the British had stipulated in their trade negotiations with Russia that there should be no propaganda and that it was because the Soviet representatives had violated this agreement that they had had to return to Russia and that the negotiations had been halted.

Comparison With Mexico

Edward E. Browne (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, asked if the State Department did not assert that it would treat Russia precisely as it treats Mexico.

Mr. Bullard could not see the analogy, since Mexico desired to have friendly relations with the United States, while Russia desired to overthrow this government. He said further that the published statement in which Mr. Browne's question was predicated misinterpreted a letter of the Undersecretary of State.

William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, pressed the point that all governments seek to establish their respective forms of government everywhere. The witness denied that this government sought to overthrow any government with which it was on friendly relations, and to the query by Mr. Mason whether he was afraid that the Bolsheviks would succeed in changing the form of this government if we should trade with them, he replied that he had no such fear, but he did think that their representatives might try to stir up trouble in this country. He insisted that the fundamental aim of the Bolsheviks, at least of the leaders and of that political party, was to cause a world revolution. Their greatest mainstay was internationalism; the only difference was in technique; some worked by violence, some by stealth and cunning. He called to the attention of the committee the report of the Third International recently issued by the State Department to prove from their own statements that this was the aim of the soviets.

No Position to Do Business

Later, the witness said that, in regard to the introduction of Bolshevik propaganda into this country, his personal opinion was that it could be taken care of by the departments within the government and that there was no occasion for apprehension as to the effect on this country. It all came back to the fact that there was no responsible government to do business with and that the Russians under the present government are in no position to do business.

"If this government should undertake to approve trade with Russia, would it not be taken by other nations that we had given Russia a clean bill of health, so to speak?" asked Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bullard admitted that the effect of civilized nations trading with Russia would be to lend countenance to the Soviet Government. As long as it has the monopoly and it is not rec-

ognized, there can be no trade except of an irregular and illicit sort," he said.

The United States has said practically "Trade with Russia if you like." There have been no restrictions except on war munitions since last July 8, but there has been practically no trading.

"I believe there cannot be until there is a government which commands enough confidence to be recognized and to which we can lend money," said Mr. Bullard.

Need of Assistance

"I believe that we should be prepared to assist largely," he continued, "to stand ready at short notice to help any government we can approve or recognize. Recognition is a small part; we must help with money and brains."

Asked if the Soviet Government was not the de facto Government of Russia, Mr. Bullard replied that it was not so regarded by the United States. "It is not what is done at the other end but what we do which decides whether it is for us a de facto government."

Mr. Bullard explained that there was no freedom of the press or of speech in Russia, according to information available to the State Department. Nationalization has been ordered in all lines, but he could not say exactly how far it has proceeded.

A. J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois, asked what the State Department knew about the Russian Union, which had sent circulars to every member of the committee alleging that 95 per cent of the Soviet officials were Jews.

Mr. Bullard could not remember to have heard of that particular organization.

FARM FINANCES ARE DISCUSSED

Cooperative Bank Recommended to Congress of Labor and Agricultural Organizations

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Establishment of direct marketing between farmer-producers' organizations and city consumers' organizations and cooperative banking institutions, operated by farmers' organizations and labor organizations, was recommended by G. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Nebraska, on opening the second All-American Cooperative Congress here yesterday for a three days' session.

Farmers and Labor represent the two biggest interests in the country," said Mr. Gustafson, "and they must understand each other if they are going to be able to free themselves from the strangle hold which financial and other big interests now have on them."

Mr. Gustafson declared it would be impossible for either farmers or Labor to accomplish anything until they can finance cooperative projects. This, he asserted, could be brought about through ownership and control of cooperative banks.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, acting as vice-chairman of the convention, said the promotion of cooperative buying and selling between producers and consumers would "do more than anything else to solve the unrest."

"Any man or woman ought to be able to get credit in time of stress," Mr. Stone declared. He said this was not possible under the present financial system and urged the establishment of cooperative banks as the remedy.

GOVERNOR MILLER EXPLAINS MEANING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Replying to the League of Women Voters, which has resented his speech on the activities of groups not organized as political parties, Gov. Nathan L. Miller says that the women misunderstood him, and that he neither denies their right to work as a group outside a political party for political measures, nor does he condemn non-partisan groups. He did not refer to the right of petition or the "undoubted right" to favor or oppose measures or candidates. What he meant to make plain was that he referred only to "the use of the voting power of such groups as groups to cajole or coerce, to reward or punish public officials" as tending to "substitute minority for majority rule, irresponsible for responsible government, group or class interest for the public welfare."

The Governor deplores the continuation of sex distinctions in the discharge of political obligations and thinks women will accomplish more within the parties than by independent action.

COST OF NEWSPAPER MAKING INCREASING

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Newspaper publishing costs are at the very highest point and are still increasing, said T. R. Williams, of Pittsburgh, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, addressing a meeting of the Pennsylvania Association Dailies here. There is no possibility of decreasing advertising rates, Mr. Williams said, adding that the rates were too low before the war, and in the past few years have not increased in proportion to increased costs. He gave figures to show that publishers' costs have increased nearly 200 per cent and that advertising rates advanced less than half that amount.

In no case has there been a decrease in labor scales made in the past 50 years, he said, but nearly all have called for substantial increases, some as much as 20 to 30 per cent. He declared that while spot newspaper prices are softening, the contract price of 65 cents a pound is the highest in 25 years.

ARMENIA-AMERICA SOCIETY'S POSITION

Memorandum to Premiers Will Express Belief That Armenian Home Might Be Maintained Within Turkish Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — To the allied premiers who will confer on the Near Eastern question, at London on February 21, the Armenia-America Society expects to send a memorandum outlining its reasons for the establishment of an independent Armenian state inside the Turkish boundaries, as well as its reasons for believing that American opinion has the right to be heard in the matter.

Declaring that the Armenians have not been treated as an ally should be treated after a victory, and that recent events in Ottoman territory arouse suspicion that the Armenian cause has been abandoned for other interests, the memorandum will admit that the depopulation of the Armenian vilayets make it difficult to set apart an independent Armenian state inside the Turkish boundaries, but will express the belief that under proper protection a self-supporting territory might be regarded as an Armenian home, with the hope that it might ultimately develop into an Armenian commonwealth, or be united with the present Armenian Republic.

The memorandum will hold that the Treaty of Sèvres appeared to do scant justice to the Armenians, but that the passing of the Armenian Republic into Soviet control in order to stop the Kemalists, should not lose to the Armenians any benefit due them under that treaty.

Cilicia Protectorate Urged

The expectation is," says the memorandum, "that under a provisional government and under a protectorate, or by some other device, the territories assigned to Armenia will be kept for this people."

Mention of a protectorate refers to the memorandum's proposal with regard to Cilicia. Holding that the Armenians flocking to that region have given it a character different from that of other portions of Asia Minor, the memorandum says:

"Under the Sèvres Treaty a portion

of the Cilician plain was joined to Syria under the mandate to France.

Another portion is under actual French occupation. The entire Cilician district comes either into the Syrian mandate or into the zone of

French influence. A proposition that has met with general favor over here is that this Cilician region be assigned under a separate mandate to France, distinct from the Syrian mandate. This would serve to afford proper protection to the Armenians who after the armistice were encouraged to settle in Cilicia."

America's Interest

Discussing the memorandum, George W. Montgomery, for the society, said: "The French claim that it is the expense of the administration which requires their withdrawal from Cilicia. The holding of the country under a mandate might overcome their hesitancy on this score. The expense of the administration in Cilicia might, by agreement with the United States, be counted off against the debt of the French Government to the United States. Possibly an American commissioner might be attached to the administration in Cilicia to assist in the handling of the budget. Still another suggestion is that the United States might make a loan to Cilicia, with an American commissioner attached to the French administration in charge of the budget."

The meager fruits of the victory which accrued to Armenia seem to be on the point of being lost to them by the inability or unwillingness of the other allies to do what seems to be the fair thing, namely, to assure to the Armenians in Turkey a national home which may in time develop into an Armenian commonwealth or which may be united with Russian Armenia. This makes out a prima facie reason why the United States should not be entirely indifferent to the fate of Armenia. This reason is aside from the fact that a large part of the American citizenship is interested in the fate of the Armenians on the grounds of humanitarianism.

Laws as Possibility

"The treaty allotted certain districts in Turkey to Armenia. Doubtless there will be reluctance to maintain these sections of the treaty and hand over to the sovietized Armenian Republic territory in Turkey. It is the ad interim protection and administration of these districts which will provide one of the difficulties in the revision of the treaty.

"One proposition which the United States may well consider is that of a loan to the provisional government representing the Turkish Armenians. This would be expended under supervision of an American commissioner and the allied signatories of the new treaty could assure the protection, policing and administration of the Armenian home.

"If the premier conference should ask the United States to undertake, not in the form of a mandate, the administration of the territory assigned to Turkey to the Armenians, the administration to continue until the complete independence of the Armenian Republic might make possible the uniting of the territory with it, or until it shall be deemed expedient to make other provisions for the administration of the districts, and if it shall be clear that the various racial elements in and about those districts

will interpose no objection to the arrangement, and if it is understood that there is no obligation upon the United States to defend the districts against external aggression, would the United States be willing to undertake the administration?"

PROTEST AGAINST LOANS TO CHINA

Chinese Societies in America Hold Parade of 5000 in San Francisco — Bulletin Says Aid Should Await Stable Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Interrupting their New Year festivities, 5000 Chinese, representing the race in the United States and Canada, recently marched through the downtown district and Chinatown, in protest against the consortium's making any loans to the government at Peking at the present time. The organizations represented included the Chinese National Welfare Society, the Chinese Companies, the Chinese Nationalist Party, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Youth's Magazine, the Morning Bell School, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Chinese Y. W. C. A. and the Chinese Patriotic Society. A bulletin given out by the societies says:

"China is now engaged in establishing a constitutional government. Any loan now made to the government at Peking will undoubtedly be used against the Chinese people in their efforts to establish a legal government, create civil wars, and prolong the unsettled conditions now existing in China, indefinitely."

"The people of China are confident that they can settle their internal difficulties and differences without any outside help, and if they are left alone they will soon be able to establish a stable government."

"Before any development and construction work on a large scale can be undertaken in China, it is necessary that a sound legal government be established, and when this is accomplished, the people will gladly accept financial assistance to develop the resources of their country, but until that time the people of China oppose any and all loans to be made by bankers. We earnestly appeal to you, the American people, to aid us in our efforts to establish a real republic in China, a republic in fact and not in name only, and the best way to help us is that you prevent the making of any loans to our country until we put our house in order and stand before the world with a government that is founded in law and represents the will and the sentiment of the Chinese people."

"The Chinese people of America hereby place ourselves on record that it is our sense of duty, of the gravest importance to our country and its people and to the world at large, to discourage any foreign loans, private or official, made to any government in China, provincial or national, now in power, and we are of the opinion that any loan made to any government in China now in power without the sanction of a constitutionally elected parliament, as provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of China, is illegal and void and not binding on the Republic of China."

MOVE SEEN TO ELECT ANTI-DRY SPEAKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Dry leaders have discovered what they believe to be a movement to make a representative sympathetic with the liquor interests Speaker of the next national House. It is said that friends have urged Homer P. Snyder (R.), Representative from this State, for that position. Of his record on prohibition, William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League says:

"Mr. Snyder not only voted against submission of the federal prohibition amendment, but to do so he went back on his word and violated assurance that he would vote for it. He has a consistent nullification record of opposition to the passage of the Volstead act. He is in favor of beer and wine and nullification of the federal amendment by that method and is as wet as the brewers want a man to be, unless he has experienced some recent sudden conversion of which the public has been kept in ignorance."

"The next Congress is as dry and as strongly in favor of enforcement as the present Congress, and probably more so, and it would be a subversion of representative government to put at the head of the next House a man who is not in sympathy with the sentiment of the Congress upon this vital and fundamental issue of combined morals and law and order."

LEADERS IN QUALITY AND LOW PRICES

Beef

Sirloin Roasts, best heavy beef 45¢ lb.

Top Round Steak..... 45¢ lb.

Best quality.....

Fancy Brisket, corned or fresh 25¢ lb.

Lean End Corned Beef..... 25¢ lb.

Veal—Milk Fed—Veal

Legs of Veal..... 35¢ lb.

To roast.....

Best Veal Steak..... 65¢ lb.

Lamb—Fresh Dressed Spring—Lamb

Leg and Loin Lamb..... 29¢ lb.

Large Fresh Fowl..... 49¢ lb.

Frying Chickens, milk fed. 49¢ lb.

Sugar Cured Bacon—by the strip—29¢

EXTRA SPECIAL

Butter..... 45¢ lb.

Fancy creamy.

TURKEYS AND GESE

New Laid Brookfield Eggs, in cartons..... 55¢ doz.

National Butchers Co.

"Largest Retailers of Meats and Poultry in America"

1300 BEACON ST. at Coolidge Corner

BROOKLINE
BRANCH STORES IN LYNN AND SALEM

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
570 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts and Marlboro Sts., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

SPLENDOR MARKED OPENING OF CORTES

Cynic Onlookers Speculated Up
on What Parliament's End
Might Be, Rough as Was the
Road Before It for Its Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Much may happen in Spain in the future, near and far, but it is difficult to imagine that there will be any appreciable diminution in the lofty dignity of traditional ceremonial which seems to be as much a part of the soil and the nation as ever it was, and indeed in these times to be naturally and unaffectedly insisted upon the more. It is not cheapened by constant and insincere use, as it might be said, on trivial occasions; but when Spain is exhibiting herself as splendid in manner and conduct as ever she was. As we have seen in recent times, when there is a new foreign ambassador to be received at Madrid, or when the grandees assemble in the Royal Palace to wear their caps in the presence of the King while grandees sit on cushions in presence of the Queen, Spain has still a way of carrying herself as perhaps no other nation has.

And so it has been again on the occasion of the opening of the new and very much discussed Cortes, as to the prospects of which there is such a considerable difference of opinion. Perhaps all the doubts that exist in the political world, the fear in some quarters that the future of Parliament is uncertain, and that it is losing in prestige, and perhaps also a certain depression that has hung upon the people of the capital in recent times (one hardly or not at all) to purely political affairs but to more menaces of bread and other strikes, and the cold mid-winter season) have made the bold persons going home from the theaters at 1:30 in the morning regret their enthusiasms, hunger troubles, financial worries of a kind, and various other minor disturbances of corporeal and temperamental plenitude.

An Extra Splendor

Perhaps the combination of these things determined those in high authority to the resolution that, whatever the circumstances, and though the winter should be at its worst, there should be no diminution in the ceremony of opening Parliament. Rather did they feel that it should be touched with a little extra splendor or dignity if possible, here and there, to the end that the people might be reminded of and impressed with the importance of Spain as she is today, when governments in all other countries seem somewhat less secure than usual.

Royalty and the nobility displayed the full measure of their grandeur on this occasion. The opening took place, according to custom, in the Senado. This Senate House was in the long distant past an Augustine college, and more than 100 years ago it became the meeting place of the first Cortes, while in 1835 it was given over to the Senate, which has retained it ever since. The first indications that this was a great parliament day were made at dawn, when the national flags were set floating from the Royal Palace, from the Senado and Congreso, and from various other public buildings in the city. An air of interest and expectation pervaded the places; the social atmosphere of Madrid is peculiarly sensitive, and this was different from the somewhat stale excitement of mere festival days.

Attributes of the Monarchy

At 11 o'clock in the morning a kind of first preliminary display was made, for at that hour what are here called the "attributes of the monarchy" were translated from the Royal Palace to the Senate House. These are the crown and the royal scepter to which a procession all of their own is assigned. They were taken in one of the royal coaches, under the immediate protection of the Inspector-General of the royal palaces, while an escort of alabarderos accompanied the coach. Arrived at the Senado the "atributes" were received by the high personages there, not as if they were but gewgaws or empty baubles, as Socialists would say, but with ceremonies and fine obsequies as if here were the emblems of Spain, past and present, and to be. They were laid reverently in the salon de sesiones which had already been prepared for the great event of the day, which was not to take place until the afternoon.

At 2:30 the real proceedings began. Troops in their best gais uniform lined the galleries from the Plaza de Armas to the Senate House, the Captain-General Aguilera being in command of them, with Generals Fridrich and Montero commanding the two separate divisions of which they consisted. The regiments were specially chosen; here were those of Leon, Wad Ras, Covadonga, and Saboya—great names in Spain—Wad Ras and Covadonga especially speaking of proud achievement in the present and the past. Two batteries of artillery were displayed; in the Plaza de Oriente the Queen's Lancers were prominent, and a company of Zapadores with their banners and music were at the gates of the Senate House. From the moment in which the troops took up their positions the route was closed to all traffic except the carriages of ministers, ambassadors, the presidents of the two houses, the directors of the Civil Guard, of the Seguridat, the Alcalde, and the captains-general.

The Splendid Coaches

Soon after 3 o'clock the Infantes and other personages due to take part in the great proceedings and not resident in the palace began to arrive

SHARING THE LAND AMONG ESTHONIANS

Land to Be Granted to Individual
Cultivation With Hereditary
Tenure Within the Working
Capacity of One Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the German occupation, the foundation was laid for the colonization of the Baltic by Germany in which they were most amably supported by the Baltic barons. Companies were formed for the colonization of the Baltic, one-third of the shares being held by the German Empire, and the remaining two-thirds by Germans and Baltic organizations. The Germans compiled statistics showing how many German colonists could be imported from Germany to Estonia. According to these statistics, it was possible to settle 3,000,000 Germans during the next 10 to 15 years." Thus writes Mr. J. Sapas in a recent issue of The Baltic Review, in an article dealing with the program of agrarian reform in Estonia.

How badly Estonia was in need of agrarian reform may be seen from the fact that 75 per cent of the population was landless in a country where, according to German statistics, the Baltic needs many millions of inhabitants for the land. Mr. Sapas shows that there were three points kept in view in instituting agrarian reform in Estonia. First, economic—for the improvement of the cultivation of the land; second, population—to enable the people to settle in the country; and third, political—to prevent the Baltic provinces, especially Estonia, becoming a German colony. Estonian territory, from the point of view of property, was divided in such a manner that half the land was taken up by large estates, the remainder being in the hands of peasants. Many very large estates existed, so large that the landlords were unable to cultivate all their land, and large areas of fertile land remain uncultivated. Agrarian reform was therefore essential for agricultural progress.

Colony Idea Fails

Mr. Sapas states that the landowners themselves recognized the necessity of giving up part of their lands, but here the political aspect intervened; the German estate owners, though domiciled in the land for 700 years, remained German and instead of giving land to local inhabitants, who had to emigrate in large numbers, began to create German colonies, but German colonists were unwilling to cultivate the unfertile soil of Estonia, so the attempt failed. In Courland, however, a number of Germans had settled in 1914.

Mr. Sapas compares the conditions with those prevailing in England in order to make the situation clear, and the question is asked as to what would happen if the landlords of the large estates in England planned to ignore the Small Holdings Act by giving English territory to Frenchmen, thus transforming England into a French colony and handing over from one-third to one-half of their land to the French at a low price, the English people emigrating for lack of land?

Fighting Bolsheviks

Another point which the author states should be considered in connection with agrarian reform was Estonia's war for freedom against the Bolsheviks. This fight, which lasted a year, was undertaken for the independence of Estonia and not for future German colonization.

Mr. Sapas compares the conditions with those prevailing in England in order to make the situation clear, and the question is asked as to what would happen if the landlords of the large estates in England planned to ignore the Small Holdings Act by giving English territory to Frenchmen, thus transforming England into a French colony and handing over from one-third to one-half of their land to the French at a low price, the English people emigrating for lack of land?

"Discourse of the King"

Some formalities of the opening of the Senate had already been accomplished. Now, with the King and Queen seated on the throne, the Prime Minister approached His Majesty and handed to him the written speech of the opening that he was to deliver, the "Discurso del Rey," which was to declare the situation and policy of Spain. All were standing then. The King rose, saying to all that they should seat themselves, and in a clear voice and with fine expression read the long speech. As soon as he had finished, the assembly rose to its feet again, when the Prime Minister said "His Majesty the King commands me to declare that the Cortes of 1921 are legally opened."

There were "vivas" for the King and Queen, and then the royal personages left the Chamber, followed by the others, the same formalities being observed on returning to the palace as on the outward journey. Cynics looking on, observing the splendor of the opening of the new Parliament, speculated upon what its end might be, rough as was the road that lay before it for its progress.

The Sweetest Story Ever Told
MacDiarmid's Candies
SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT

Hugh Connolly & Son
State at Griswold, DETROIT
Pontiac (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Bugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
431 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

DJ Healy Shops
1426 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen

Himelhoch's
DETROIT, MICH.

Thousands of new Spring blouses at
moderate low prices in our great
February sale.

That Canton crepe and taffeta frocks are just as charming for young misses as they are for matrons.

Those abbreviated suit jackets, known as Etomes and box coats, with

and without embroidery, are now.

Those certain taffeta dresses vary their trimmings from hand painted flowers to head and embroidery.

Those other blouses and frocks are the signs of spring ready for those who are just tired of their winter clothes. You will enjoy visiting these shops.

Hudson's—Third Floor—Farmer Street and Woodward Ave. Buildings

You have heard that suit skirts and dress skirts are wider. Yes, and circular, some of them nearly four yards.

That Canton crepe and taffeta frocks are just as charming for young misses as they are for matrons.

Those abbreviated suit jackets, known as Etomes and box coats, with

and without embroidery, are now.

Those certain taffeta dresses vary their trimmings from hand painted flowers to head and embroidery.

Those other blouses and frocks are the signs of spring ready for those who are just tired of their winter clothes. You will enjoy visiting these shops.

Hudson's—Third Floor—Farmer Street and Woodward Ave. Buildings

Thousands of new Spring blouses at
moderate low prices in our great
February sale.

Among the SPECIAL VALUES lovely Hand
Made Blouses 2.95 and 3.95; Colorful Tailored
Blouses 2.95, 3.95; Mauslin Silk Blouses 2.95, 3.95.

LUNCHEON

SUPPER

Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
1418 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

QUALITY CLOTHES VALUES
FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

Mabley's
GRAND RIVER AT GRISWOLD
DETROIT

DETROIT, MICH.

FINANCIAL POSITION IN FRANCE OBSCURE

Conditions Declared Never to Have Been Frankly Faced and Budget System It Is Said Only Serves to Conceal Large Deficit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — When Aristide Briand was called upon to form a Cabinet even those who were best acquainted with the ability of the man of many cabinets doubted whether in present circumstances he would succeed. He has succeeded and now everybody is asking whether his Ministry will have a long or a short life.

The prospects are that, although it will be permitted to make the attempt to clear up the perplexities in which France has been plunged by a changing and sentimental policy since the armistice, the financial conditions will after some months be too difficult and will force another ministerial crisis.

The financial conditions of France have never been frankly faced. Hitherto every ministry has lived on illusions. The illusions which France has cherished are almost incredible. For example, the last loan was hailed as completely successful. In reality it was largely fictitious. It was the exchange of new paper for old paper. Even putting it at its highest, out of 27,000,000,000 francs less than 9,000,000,000 was brought into the hands of real money to the coffers of the State. Now such an amount is not sufficient to pay the expenses of a single quarter. It is not enough to cover half the deficit of the year's budget. It is impossible to go on without facing the facts.

A Sense of Reality

Of Louis Loucheur it is possible to say hopeful things. He was a member of the Clemenceau Ministry but he has always shown himself to possess a sense of reality. He is a successful business man, a technician of ability. As a manufacturer placed in the department of the Liberated Regions he should show that organizing spirit which is at present lacking and he should not be put off with mere promises and nebulous phrases.

While there are men like Peter Marrat at the Ministry of the Interior who are Liberal in tendency, there are also men like Mr. Bonnefoy who is Minister of Justice belonging to the so-called Entente Démocratique, that is to say to the extremely Conservative majority of the Chamber. Mr. Marrat had a brilliant administrative career. Mr. Bonnefoy is eloquent and is a good tactician. At the Marine Ministry is another Radical, Mr. Guist-hau, who has already served in this department; while Mr. Bérard, Minister of Public Instruction, is regarded as the wittiest man in the Chamber and has had much experience in this ministry. It is to be noted that Andrew Maginot remains in charge of pensions having filled the post as well as it may be filled, and another minister who remains is Albert Sarraut in the Colonial Office.

The most important of the ministers to retain a portfolio is Mr. Le Trocier who has certainly shown his efficiency in charge of Public Works. The Labor Minister is Daniel Vincent who is credited with advanced views, having served under Paul Painlevé. On the opposite side in politics is Mr. Lereculey in the Public Health Department while Lefebvre Duprey who will control agriculture is also a deputy of the Right. As for Lucien Dior, the new Minister of Commerce, he is an expert in engineering matters.

Thus it comes about that the real budget is regarded as a budget of (in round figures) 20,000,000,000 francs. France by strenuous efforts can possibly pay such an amount, but in addition there is an "extraordinary" budget which can only be met by what has been called a "daily loan." There is a third budget in which liabilities figure but in which the only assets are hypothetical sums which it is hoped to secure from Germany.

Illusory System Denounced

Léon Bourgeois, when elected president of the Senate, in a remarkable speech, more courageous than any hitherto heard in France, denounced this illusory system. At the present time, he declared, the discussion of the 1921 budget is not even begun. The Commission of Finances has insisted upon the need of finding an immediate remedy for a state of things which cannot be prolonged without putting in peril the future of the nation. On a total budget of 44,000,000,000 francs of expenditure 20,000,000,000 francs only are met by normal resources. It is considered that 15,500,000,000 francs are recoverable from Germany according to the terms of the Treaty but perfectly insignificant sums have been realized and at the time of writing "we have not even decided what is the figure of reparations recognized by Germany or the truth about the amounts which may reasonably be expected each year."

"How is this difference (of 24,000,000 francs) between receipts and expenditures to be made up?" The government begins to recognize that, apart from the consolidation of a small part of our floating debt, practically all the resources given to us by the 6 per cent loan are absorbed and it will be necessary to have a daily loan to assure from day to day the meeting of the obligations of France. How many milliards have been added to the public debt in a single year? At the present time no one can calculate the amount exactly. A gulf is widening and nothing is being done to reduce it. Such a situation cannot last."

In plain language, Mr. Bourgeois foresees bankruptcy unless something real is done. He does not believe in small economies here and there. It is a question of method, a method which does not permit any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealments and without fear. Heroic measures are needed. Expenditure must be cut down to the barest subsistence level before France is asked to pay more taxes. Obviously at the aid of the Allies, the confidence, at least, of the Allies, is imperative. Any policy which alarms the world about French intentions is fatal. It is time that definite understandings were reached.

A Curious Mixture

This grave statement is made rather too late than too soon. It is partly because of the realization of these facts that Mr. Briand was chosen rather than Mr. Doincaré. Does his Cabinet then inspire confidence?

Paul Doumer, who is the Minister of Finance, is a Senator who might be expected to act vigorously. He

has been the sternest critic of past methods. He was Minister of Finance 20 years ago and he then showed himself to be an advocate of a real income tax. It is for this reason that he is rather feared by the Conservatives. He has been the reporter of the budget in the Senate for several years. One may truly say that great efforts which will not be deceptive but veritable may be anticipated now that he is in office.

The Briand Cabinet is rather a curious mixture. The Premier has been compelled to take all kinds of colleagues. There is Louis Barthou for example. Certainly he has had much ministerial experience, but as War Minister he must be looked upon with some suspicion. If the French finances are to be improved it is essential that military expenditure shall be reduced to a minimum. Now Mr. Barthou is chiefly remembered as the advocate of that deplorable Three Years' Service Law which was introduced just before the war, which certainly did not serve to postpone, or avert, the war. He is a Chauvinist. Even last year he made an anti-English speech which indicates that he is at least not a conciliatory person. Whether he will, under pressure, keep down the military commitments of France remains to be seen.

OF LOUCHEUR it is possible to say hopeful things. He was a member of the Clemenceau Ministry but he has always shown himself to possess a sense of reality. He is a successful business man, a technician of ability. As a manufacturer placed in the department of the Liberated Regions he should show that organizing spirit which is at present lacking and he should not be put off with mere promises and nebulous phrases.

While there are men like Peter Marrat at the Ministry of the Interior who are Liberal in tendency, there are also men like Mr. Bonnefoy who is Minister of Justice belonging to the so-called Entente Démocratique, that is to say to the extremely Conservative majority of the Chamber. Mr. Marrat had a brilliant administrative career. Mr. Bonnefoy is eloquent and is a good tactician. At the Marine Ministry is another Radical, Mr. Guist-hau, who has already served in this department; while Mr. Bérard, Minister of Public Instruction, is regarded as the wittiest man in the Chamber and has had much experience in this ministry. It is to be noted that Andrew Maginot remains in charge of pensions having filled the post as well as it may be filled, and another minister who remains is Albert Sarraut in the Colonial Office.

The most important of the ministers to retain a portfolio is Mr. Le Trocier who has certainly shown his efficiency in charge of Public Works. The Labor Minister is Daniel Vincent who is credited with advanced views, having served under Paul Painlevé. On the opposite side in politics is Mr. Lereculey in the Public Health Department while Lefebvre Duprey who will control agriculture is also a deputy of the Right. As for Lucien Dior, the new Minister of Commerce, he is an expert in engineering matters.

Thus it comes about that the real budget is regarded as a budget of (in round figures) 20,000,000,000 francs. France by strenuous efforts can possibly pay such an amount, but in addition there is an "extraordinary" budget which can only be met by what has been called a "daily loan." There is a third budget in which liabilities figure but in which the only assets are hypothetical sums which it is hoped to secure from Germany.

Léon Bourgeois, when elected president of the Senate, in a remarkable speech, more courageous than any hitherto heard in France, denounced this illusory system. At the present time, he declared, the discussion of the 1921 budget is not even begun. The Commission of Finances has insisted upon the need of finding an immediate remedy for a state of things which cannot be prolonged without putting in peril the future of the nation. On a total budget of 44,000,000,000 francs of expenditure 20,000,000,000 francs only are met by normal resources. It is considered that 15,500,000,000 francs are recoverable from Germany according to the terms of the Treaty but perfectly insignificant sums have been realized and at the time of writing "we have not even decided what is the figure of reparations recognized by Germany or the truth about the amounts which may reasonably be expected each year."

"How is this difference (of 24,000,000 francs) between receipts and expenditures to be made up?" The government begins to recognize that, apart from the consolidation of a small part of our floating debt, practically all the resources given to us by the 6 per cent loan are absorbed and it will be necessary to have a daily loan to assure from day to day the meeting of the obligations of France. How many milliards have been added to the public debt in a single year? At the present time no one can calculate the amount exactly. A gulf is widening and nothing is being done to reduce it. Such a situation cannot last."

In plain language, Mr. Bourgeois foresees bankruptcy unless something real is done. He does not believe in small economies here and there. It is a question of method, a method which does not permit any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealments and without fear. Heroic measures are needed. Expenditure must be cut down to the barest subsistence level before France is asked to pay more taxes. Obviously at the aid of the Allies, the confidence, at least, of the Allies, is imperative. Any policy which alarms the world about French intentions is fatal. It is time that definite understandings were reached.

This grave statement is made rather too late than too soon. It is partly because of the realization of these facts that Mr. Briand was chosen rather than Mr. Doincaré. Does his Cabinet then inspire confidence?

Paul Doumer, who is the Minister of Finance, is a Senator who might be expected to act vigorously. He

SIGNS OF REVIVAL SEEN IN GERMANY

Though Industrial Outlook Seems Gloomy, Indications of Recovery Should Not Be Overlooked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — In taking stock of Germany's financial and economic situation at the opening of this new year, experts agree here that once the vexed question of the amount of the indemnity to be paid and the form that payment will take is out of the way there will be real likelihood of the country settling down to a period of steady productive work. The hectic activity displayed by many German industries during the past year and reflected in the high dividends recently announced by various companies clearly does not offer any guide to the real state of German industry, and warnings on the point which have just been given by Walter Rathenau, the head of the great electrical combine, and other industrial leaders are justified.

The striking boom on the stock exchanges of Berlin, Frankfort and Hamburg during the past few weeks has attracted considerable attention. The rush of the general public to buy industrial stocks certainly suggests confidence on their part in Germany's economic future. It is estimated that close on 15,000,000,000 marks have been invested by the public during the past year in company stock. Cases of small shopkeepers, clerks, school teachers and minor government officials who through fortunate speculations with their comparatively small savings have now become millionaires in marks are constantly being referred to in the press.

The "stocking" method of hoarding

their savings has never made a particularly potent appeal to the German and today more than ever the tendency exists of investing all available cash in good sound industrial undertakings rather than letting it lie in the banks.

The well-known banker, Mr. von Mendelsohn, in presiding over the annual meeting of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, insisted that while Germany's future in many respects was gloomy the few signs which existed of recovery should not be overlooked. The conviction, he said, that Germany's ills would be cured by productive work, not by the constant intervention of an all powerful government, gained ground. A greater readiness to work, notably in the mining districts, was discernible and increased production was slowly following.

"This re-enforced determination to work," added Mr. Mendelsohn, "will lead, when we are in a position to get cheaper raw materials, notably coal and iron, to a much needed increased output and a fall in the price of essential articles of everyday use. Only on such lines, presuming always that the Peace Treaty will not be applied in such a way as to destroy all the germs of a healthy economic state, can Germany's economic and financial salvation be reached."

Hope, hedged round by important reservations, also characterized the speeches at the special meeting of the shareholders of the Hamburg American Line, who approved of the directors' proposal to issue 6 per cent preference stock to the amount of 100,000,000 marks. It was emphasized that the recent arrangement with the Harriman Line was having highly satisfactory results and that provided there was cooperation, not severe competition between the various German shipping companies, Germany might once again reach a modest place on the sea and in the ship construction industry.

POLAND TO START ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland — The reasons for the present economic tension in Poland are: the state of war which has lasted two years; the lack of administrative experience, and the impossibility of obtaining any external loans.

To remedy these economic conditions, Mr. Stezowski, the Polish Financial Minister, said he intended to introduce a system of the most rigorous economy based on a detailed budget. No expenditure not authorized by the budget would be voted by the Diet without some precise scheme for repayment. Expenditure would be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to carry on the administration of the country. All superfluous branches of administration would be suppressed and the personnel reduced. To attract and secure the confidence of foreign capital, Poland was prepared, he said, to work for the maintenance of peace, and give every proof of economical and rational administration. In addition, the country would enter seriously on the path of social and radical reform and thus repel the accusation that the government was not up to the level of the highest legislative standards of the West. Above all, the Finance Minister concluded, he would seek to increase exports and would continue to forbid the exportation of Polish money for speculative purposes.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — An official statement issued in London gives the following details of what are described as serious outrages in Ireland from January 1, 1920, to the beginning of the present year. Courthouses destroyed, 65; Royal Irish Constabulary vacated barracks, 507; Royal Irish Constabulary vacated barracks damaged, 114; Royal Irish Constabulary occupied barracks destroyed, 28; raids on mails, 998; raids on coast guard stations and lighthouses, 46; raids for arms, 2801; policemen killed, 185; policemen wounded, 235; soldiers killed, 53; soldiers wounded, 118; civilians killed (stated to be due to Sinn Fein), 43; civilians wounded, 103. The figures relating to civilians do not include casualties in the Ulster riots during the period of June to September, 1920. Twenty civilian casualties occurred in the Londonderry riots and 63 in the Belfast riots during that period. The foregoing particulars, it is stated, do not include outrages of a kind which are not now being committed, for example: 118 raids on revenue offices, which occurred during the months of April and May, and resulted in the destruction of many official documents and much other public property. Minor forms of outrage, such as intimidation and cattle driving, are also not included.

PRICE OF BREAD IS REDUCED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — The master bakers committee of Dublin has reduced the price of the two-pound loaf by one penny to 8½d. and further reductions are promised in the near future. This has been made possible by the fact that larger quantities of flour are available, and that it can now be imported at a price as low as that at which the bakers are obtaining it from the government. The govern-

ment subsidy to the milling trade has practically disappeared. Provision dealers give promise of more reasonable charges for bacon, sugar and other commodities very shortly.

A comparison of the present prices for foodstuffs in the United Kingdom and foreign countries is instructive. A careful analysis shows that the increase in food prices in the United Kingdom over pre-war prices amounts to 182 per cent, while in the United States of America it is only 82 per cent. This makes it clear that the revolt against high prices in America is scarcely justified while the inhabitants of other countries are bearing similar burdens more or less uncomplainingly. In America what could be purchased in pre-war days for 55 now costs nearly \$10. In Great Britain and Ireland, where the pound is only worth seven shillings, the same amount of goods would cost 56 shillings.

PROTESTS IN EGYPT OVER SALE OF LIQUOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — The recent decision of the authorities to remove all restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquors in Egypt has been the subject of considerable criticism by many Arabic newspapers. Evidently much benefit has been experienced since a war measure the hours in which liquor might be procured were restricted, though these were gradually extended until before the above order was issued it could be obtained legally up till 10 p.m. While it is possible that a certain amount of illicit dealing went on, it was clearly noticeable that the towns were much quieter during the evenings, the streets being practically deserted after the cinemas and theaters had closed.

A correspondent writing to the "Akhbar," the official organ of the Egyptian Delegation, on the subject says in part: "Every Egyptian who loves his country regrets this curious decision which tends to encourage many people of inferior classes to indulge in vanity and vice, and do what disturbs the happiness of the public. Viewed from the social standpoint, wine is a thing that demolishes the structure of the progress of mankind. . . . In brief we ask the government to impose the strictest restrictions upon the use of drinks."

This and other similar articles should receive the careful consideration of the government, for after all the European press which on the whole welcomed its action represents but an insignificant part numerically of the population.

Another woman member of the Australian Parliament is the representative of the trade unions and of all women labor. This member has worked for and carried through the new laws for governesses, secretaries and servants. Mrs. Emmy Freudlich's special line is economic; she is director of the state food office, leader of the co-operative movement and of various consumer's organizations. Several of the other women members have interested themselves in such matters as improved conditions for women employed in the state factories, prices, household training, special schools, and so forth.

Training for Domestic Service

The British Ministry of Labor proposes to train girls and women (who have done war work) for domestic service. The training will be given at local centers, and an allowance to supplement living expenses will be made during training. Several women interested in such matters expressed considerable doubt as to the success of such a scheme; it is very likely to prove simply a means of providing an allowance, or "dole" for a given period for a number of girls and women, who at the end of their training will have little further interest in the matter.

The Board of Control possesses very wide powers and has been armed with authority to prosecute those who are held to be guilty of profiteering. It is the intention of the board to recommend the appointment of local committees under the act, which will receive complaints, conduct investigations, and, if necessary, institute prosecutions.

They will have the authority to act without reference to the central board, save in particular cases, but a right of appeal to the Board of Control is given against any order, save that of prosecution, made by such local committees.

BRITISH AIR FORCE ENSIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Royal Air Force of Great Britain now flies its own ensign, as a submitted design has received the approval of the King. The ensign is a flag of Royal Air Force blue, one-fourth of which is as in the maritime ensigns. The fourth below the Union flag bears no device, but centered in the remaining half of the ensign is the red, white and blue identification mark, which has become so familiar to all and which is carried by all British service aircraft. The Union flag in the corner of the ensign denotes its nationality, while the color and the marking serve to identify it as belonging to the Royal Air Force.

EMPLOYEES SHARE IN PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, North Carolina — Under its profit-sharing plan the Erwin Mills Company of Durham, and its subsidiary plants, with approximately 4000 operatives, recently distributed substantial cash dividends among its employees.

THE S. S. HAIR CURLER

YES — it is always ready for use. It is known to every girl and boy. It is light and compact. It will curl or waves hair in 20 minutes. Sizes 1-6-8-10 inches. See to a price of 15 to 25 cents postage. If you do not find the S. S. at your favorite novelty counter, send direct to

THE E. Z. NOVELTY CO.
417 Broadway
New York City

GOOD WORK IN CAUSE OF WOMEN

Writer Shows What Is Being Done for Betterment of Women Both in Europe and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Canada is to be congratulated on being the first country in the world to appoint a woman Cabinet Minister, though she has probably only anticipated Mr. Harding's good intentions politically toward women. Mrs. Ralph Smith originated from Devonshire in England, and was elected in the place of her husband, a former Minister of Labor in the Liberal Administration.

Mrs. Ralph Smith has for some time

been returned as a borough councillor, and has developed a gift for lucid and convincing speaking.

Mrs. Despard

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRANCE PAYS ON LOAN FROM SPAIN

Initial Payment of 35,000,000 Pesetas May Ease Trade Conditions Between Countries Movements on the Bolsa

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The French Embassy in Madrid has just paid into the Banco de Espana a check for 35,000,000 pesetas; this being a first installment in repayment of the credit of 455,000,000 pesetas that the Spanish banking consortium made to France in 1918. This has been a loan which in some respects has not turned out as well as it should; it has been the subject of continual contention between the two parties, and has tended to reduce amity and increase suspicion rather than the reverse. France promised special advantages to Spain in the matter of customs, tariffs, and other things; Spain insists that so far from having made such concessions she has stiffened the hindrance to Spanish exports to France, while at the same time she has been continually asking for postponements of the repayment of the loan. Latterly Spanish opinion manifested itself decidedly against any further postponement, and at this stage negotiations were entered into between the two governments, of which this first payment is the result; while at the same time the customs tariffs on both sides are, it is understood, to be examined with a view to revision and a fairer working arrangement between the two countries. There is urgent need for a better understanding. Many points of doubt and difficulty have been raised. France strongly suggests that Spanish importance in this matter is less to be appreciated than might otherwise be the case if most of the money had not been employed in making purchases of Spanish products. Spain says her own finances are not in such a state as to justify her in having such credits outstanding in this way. No announcement is made yet as to the date and extent of further repayments, but it is stated in well-informed quarters that a probable arrangement is that after this initial payment of 35,000,000 pesetas there will be a monthly repayment of 5,000,000 pesetas during the present year, and of 10,000,000 pesetas a month in 1922, the balance to be completed in 1923, so that according to such arrangements there would be 60,000,000 pesetas more paid this year, 120,000,000 pesetas next year and 240,000,000 pesetas in the third year.

It is a notable fact that among a long list of Spanish securities in which there was heavy depreciation in value as quoted on the Bolsa during last year, the only one that shows a rise is the stock of the Banco de Espana, which at the end of 1919 was quoted at \$50 and at the end of 1920 at \$59. A certain pessimism has been induced in Spanish financial and commercial circles by a contemplation of movements and results last year, and such affairs as that of the Banco de Barcelona. But bank results in 1920 in Spain, as they are becoming known, should make for a certain confidence. There have just been assembled the announcements of the Bilbao banks. The profit of the Banco de Bilbao was 13,135,436 pesetas, a dividend of 20 per cent being declared, and for other banks the figures respectively were: Banco del Comercio, 1,046,826 pesetas and 12 per cent; Banco de Vizcaya, 7,421,965 pesetas and 20 per cent; Credito de la Union Minera, 12,544,447 pesetas and 50 pesetas a share; Banco Vanzo, 1,301,275 pesetas and 7½ per cent; Banco Urquiza Vascongado, 990,306 pesetas and 6 per cent; Banco Agricola Comercial, 782,159 pesetas and 7 per cent.

It is announced here that the annual dividend for 1920 of the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, foremost of the German banks operating in Madrid and other parts of Spain, has been fixed at 30 per cent instead of 6 per cent in the previous year.

DULL AGAIN IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Dullness again marked the session in the stock market yesterday when only 392,200 shares were sold. For the most part the changes were mixed and slight although in the last hour there was a short rally. The closing was firm. Call money was steady at 7 per cent.

Closing quotations were Steel 82½ up ¼; California Petroleum 41, up 3%; Utah 55%, up ½; Southern Pacific 75%, up ½%.

BONDS OF COPPER EXPORT COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—Dullness again marked the session in the stock market yesterday when only 392,200 shares were sold. For the most part the changes were mixed and slight although in the last hour there was a short rally. The closing was firm. Call money was steady at 7 per cent.

Closing quotations were Steel 82½ up ¼; California Petroleum 41, up 3%; Utah 55%, up ½; Southern Pacific 75%, up ½%.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Exchequer returns for the period April 1, 1920, to January 22, 1921, show continued improvement as compared with the previous year's results:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Receipts | \$90,412,375 |
| Expenditure | 910,158,384 |

For the corresponding period of the preceding financial year the figures were:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Receipts | 1,024,855,545 |
| Expenditure | 1,224,063,295 |

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland will henceforth charge a flat rate for discounts of 5 per cent. This schedule supersedes that of October 1, 1920. The new schedule eliminates the preference rates that have existed on certain lines of collateral. This means that the discount rate on Liberty bonds and Victory notes will be raised ½ per cent and Treasury certificates ½ per cent.

REDUCTION IN STEEL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLESBROUGH, England.—Prices of steel produced in northeast England were reduced at Middlesbrough recently, following the action of the Scottish steel makers. The reductions in prices vary from £2 to £4 per ton. Severe foreign competition is the reason given for the reduction.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. March 13.52, May 13.34, July 14.22, October 14.75, December 14.85; spot quiet; middling 12.55.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Chile was one of the few countries which reduced its national debt during the war period. Chile's debt is now \$161,265,000, against \$175,500,000 at the end of 1918.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City estimated Mexican firms will buy over \$200,000,000 in merchandise in the United States during 1921.

Jamaica plans to pay \$300,000 annually for 40 years to Britain, as a contribution to the reduction of the war debt.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company will go on a 100 per cent normal capacity production basis February 10, producing 40 cars a day. The average production since the price reduction in September has been 80 per cent, prior to which time it was 40 per cent.

The Société Commerciales des Potasses d'Alsace is to open its New York office for the direction of its sales in the United States within a few days, according to an announcement by Armand Kuhn, director of the company. The company, which was only recently formed, will handle the sales of the 17 operating mines in Alsace. Announcement of the location of the New York office and of the personnel in charge will be made in the near future.

The \$35,000,000 twelve-year 7 per cent debentures of the Gulf Oil Corporation have been largely oversubscribed, the books being closed a few hours after opening.

A new low record for the production of steel ingots was made in January, according to the statement of the American Iron-Steel Institute. Reports to the institute by 30 companies, which made 85.12 per cent of the steel ingot production in 1919, give the output last month as 2,201,866 gross tons, as compared with 2,340,365 gross tons in December, the previous low record.

Resources Locked Up

Two old-established undertakings, one a general engineering firm and the other engaged mainly in the manufacture of printing machinery, are the latest to confess that their resources are for the time being unequal to the lock-up in materials, partly finished goods, and even completed articles. In both cases motor manufacturing had in quite recent times been added as sideshows to the main business. The motor trade made perhaps the biggest "splash" after the armistice, and for a time orders far exceeded the capacity of production. But as army lorries came gradually into civilian employment, the demand for heavy business vehicles fell off, and the disillusionment of that part of the community which thought peace meant ebullient prosperity checked the purchases of luxury cars and runabouts. So what looked a year or so ago the liveliest of industries has become the most clogged up and congested; as a sideshow to other manufacturers it has proved not only a delusion but a parasitic bloodsucker.

In the hope of getting rid of redundant stocks much attention is being given by business men to the question of extending credits to the impoverished states of central Europe, now close to markets owing to the depreciation of their currencies and the lack of real security for payment of imports. Manufacturers will not take the risk of renewing trade relations with such customers, and banks are unable to take commercial risks, especially such as are repugnant to their own customers. Months ago the government got a vote of £26,000,000 to be used in re-establishing trade with such countries, but the scheme has never got into free working order because it entailed the provision of some sort of tangible security on the part of would-be purchasers on the Continent. It is easy to attribute the non-success of the scheme to the inelasticity of government control and the requirement of superfluous guarantees, but these are not the real obstacles.

Study of New Ideas

This is soon discovered when other schemes are brought into the open and subjected to close examination. The favorite alternative just now is sponsored by Sir Edward Mountain, head of a progressive insurance company. He believes that if the big banks and insurance companies lend their machinery and the government would allot half of its export credit vote, or £13,000,000, trade might be resumed with some of the distressed countries within six months.

The security for the bills to be drawn on these countries would be mobilized by syndicates of bankers in each of them, and here the bills would be rendered negotiable by having policies of insurance attached. The cost of the insurance would fall exclusively on the government grant.

What is the practical man's criticism of this proposal? First, that so far as regards the main intention of the scheme as a relief to British trade conditions it can have little effect in reducing redundant stocks. For what the distressed countries want most urgently is not goods for everyday consumption, but plows, machinery and locomotives so that production, manufacture and transport may be restarted. If such heavy and costly exports are sent out, a fund of £13,000,000 will soon be exhausted, and only a few home industries would gain benefit. If on the other hand the scheme be worked so as to relieve stocks here and give the impoverished peoples the coverings and domestic utensils they badly need, nothing effective is done to set the wheels of production and commerce running permanently. More disconcerting still when the practical man asks if the introduction of goods into the impoverished countries is going to help toward an appreciation of their currencies, even those who support the scheme admit that to give the people purchasing power enough to absorb the imported goods more currency would have to be printed!

All Bear Burden

On the whole then the reopening of the distressed areas of Europe of their currencies, even those who support the scheme admit that to give the people purchasing power enough to absorb the imported goods more currency would have to be printed!

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Thurs.-Wednes-day day Parity

Sterling 35.58 35.88 \$4.8665

France (French) 18.15 18.07 1.59

France (Belgian) 37.19 37.00 1.59

Switzerland (Swiss) 16.00 16.17 1.52

Liros 63.64 63.65 1.20

Drachmas (Greek) 0.7200

Gulders 34.12 34.11 4.020

German marks 0.6165 0.6165 2.280

Pesetas 14.00 14.07 1.925

Swedish kroner 22.25 22.25 2.680

Norwegian kroner 18.95 17.75 2.680

Danish kroner 18.00 18.40 2.680

Hong kong 19.14 19.14 2.680

Argentine peso 2.50 2.525 0.452

Canadian dollar 3.814 3.814

LONDON COUNTING ON EASIER MONEY

Review of Business and Financial Situation in Great Britain Reveals the Widespread Effect of Commercial Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Stock market movements present a paradox just now. British Government securities and kindred investments are firm (with occasional lapses) mainly because of the general belief that money is going to be easier and cheaper. Industrial shares are dull because industry is oppressed by lack of money and the high cost of it. Of course the paradox is not difficult of explanation. If money becomes cheaper and more plentiful, first-class securities respond at once, for as their stability is undoubted the current value of money bulk largely in their valuation. In the case of industry, though the greater abundance of money will diminish the gravity of the problem of financing stocks of goods that find no market at present it will by no means solve it. Nearly every day reveals some instance of embarrassment due to this problem; not the embarrassment that implies insolvency either actual or constructive, but a nearly intolerable strain on working capitals.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION IN WORLD

United States Government Gets Reports From Its Commercial Representatives on Trade in Many Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports on world-wide economic conditions are reported to the United States Department of Commerce in cables received from government commercial agents abroad. Their cables report conditions better than a month ago in many countries.

Living costs in Belgium and the Scandinavian countries were described as lower by Trade Commissioner Cross at Brussels and Commercial Attaché Anderson at Copenhagen. The former forecasts an improvement in all markets in Belgium as soon as the exchange rate is moved more favorable, but said that a general lowering of wages and increased unemployment might be looked for before the end of February.

Improvement in the exchange situation in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark was noted by Mr. Anderson.

Reviewing economic conditions in Great Britain, Acting Commercial Attaché Page at London reported that deflation is occurring and speculation is decreasing. Bank loans, he said, are increasing and there is considerable talk that the Bank of England will decrease its discount rate. The British report also said that a rise of exchange is predicted and it is the expectation that there will be a lower rate prevailing on silver. The silver rate has tended to decrease the order for foreign goods, especially Far Eastern goods. American money is flowing into England for investment.

British industries were said to be facing a troublous period owing to the evident refusal of Labor to consider wage reductions.

Concerning developments in the Far East, Commercial Attaché J. F. Abbott declared that the financial situation there is improving. Bank rates, he said, generally are lower than they were last month and there is talk that the Bank of Japan will decrease its rate. Bank loans are increasing, indicating a tendency to employ this easier money to expand business.

Trade Commissioner Ferrin, at Melbourne, cabled the department that there has been no perceptible change in bank rates during the month and speculation has shown a tendency to decrease. The volume of bank loans was reported greater during the month than for the preceding period, and both checking and savings deposits showed an increase.

In Italy the outlook is considered uncertain.

General business depression is reported in China, due largely to the fall in silver.

In Argentina affairs are generally unsettled. Process of credit deflation is continuing, bank rates being raised and money being tighter.

The economic and commercial situation in Brazil remains about the same as last month.

The financial situation in Mexico is improved somewhat. Deflation continues and speculation is decreasing. Export of commodities is stationary except those of petroleum, which have increased notably.

Government finances in Peru are reported very unsatisfactory.

Commercial Attaché McQueen, in reporting for Chile, said a number of large business houses there were in financial straits but were receiving aid from the banks, while smaller business houses in some instances were being forced to close. The exchange situation, he said, had not improved, and the demand for shipping space showed a decrease. He mentioned, however, that large crops were predicted with normal harvests.

LACE TRADE REVIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scotland—The first signs of a break in the clouds of trade depression are evidenced in Ayrshire, where lace factories, which have been on short time since July, have resumed full running. Reduced price lists have been issued by agreement with Nottingham lace makers and they have attracted big orders long held in abeyance. A nine-month strike in one of the Ayrshire mills has been settled and work on full time was resumed.

STANDARD OIL PRICES REDUCED

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has reduced its market price for all grades of crude oil with the exception of heavy caddo below 32 degree gravity 50 cents a barrel.

Charles at Chase Street

CHICAGO, Illinois—Substantial advances occurred in the wheat market yesterday, despite a hesitating start.

March opened at 1.81½ and closed at 1.87½. May opened at 1.51½ and closed at 1.55½. Corn advanced slightly, May closing at 67¢ and July at 69¢. Hogs and provisions were lower. May hog 65½, May rye 1.40b, July rye 1.24, May pork 21.00b, May lard 12.22, July 12.56b, May ribs 11.27.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Substantial advances occurred in the wheat market yesterday, despite a hesitating start.

March opened at 1.81½ and closed at 1.87½. May opened at 1.51½ and closed at 1.55½. Corn advanced slightly, May closing at 67¢ and July at 69¢. Hogs and provisions were lower. May hog 65½, May rye 1.40b, July rye 1.24, May pork 21.00b, May lard 12.22, July 12.56b, May ribs 11.27.

Fireproof

Charles at Chase Street

CHICAGO, Illinois

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

SOUTHERN

EAST COAST FLORIDA

WANTS YOU!

It wants you to leave the ice and snows of the Northern Winter and revel in the joys of the Southern Sun. The sun shines brightly in the bluest of skies, on sparkling waters and merry bathers and on paths shaded by palms in every direction on this happy East Coast of Florida.

Golfing—Sailing—Motoring, etc.
St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach,
Miami, and Key West; also Nassau
via Steamship from Miami and Nassau
to Nassau, Bahamas, and West Indies.

Through Pullman Trains with Dining Car Service from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., to St. Augustine, Ormond, Daytona, Palm Beach, Miami, and Key West. Connections of Miami with ships for Nassau, Bahamas, and of Key West with ships for Havana, Cuba. Also through connections with Pullman Trains from Boston, Grand Rapids, Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., to Jacksonville, making close connection with Florida East Coast Railroad.

Full information at 242 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone, Madison Square 8220 and 9221

FLORIDA EAST COAST
(Finger System)

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS
DE LAND, FLORIDA

Every day a fresh outfit. Modern hotel, better climate, beautiful surroundings in the Finger System. Includes swimming pool, tennis courts and a modern 18-hole golf course with practice green.

Theo. C. Brooks, Mgr.

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Prop.

CHICAGO

CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A Rendezvous of Discriminating Travelers from Every Land.

One of the largest floor spaces devoted to public use of any hotel in the world.

In the center of everything worth doing and seeing.

Finally Reached From All Deposits by Surface—Elevated or Taxi.

EUROPEAN PLAN ONLY

Rates—From \$2.00 Per Day Upward

CONGRESS HOTEL COMPANY

S. R. KAUFMAN, President

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL

European Plan
500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath
1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

5349 Sheridan Road, Chicago

WM. M. DEWEY, Mgr.

WESTERN

HOTEL Seward
Portland, Oregon

HOTEL CORNELIUS
Portland, Oregon

PORLTAD, ORE.

The increase in our business demonstrates that the policy of the present management in conducting these hotels, meets with approval of the traveling public.

W. C. CULBERTSON
Proprietor

COURT HOTEL
Bush and Stockton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FIREPROOF

Elegantly Furnished and Homelike

Commercial and Family Hotel

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

From Five to One Block North. From Third and Tenth Street Station take Kearny-Street Car to Bush Street; walk one and one-half blocks west.

Taxi Service at Stations

Tel. Sutter 2700. J. W. FLANNERY, Mgr.

Hotel Claremont

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Situated in beautiful Berkeley Hills amidst wonderful evergreen and magnificient trees, overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate Bridge. Directly opposite the entrance to entrance of hotel by the Key Route ferry and Claremont express train.

American and European Plan

THE FIELDING HOTEL
Gray and Mason Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fire Proof

Every Room with Private Bath

Café in Connection—European Plan

Hotel Ramona

174-176 Ellis Street, SAN FRANCISCO

All outside rooms, each with private bath.

One of the neatest, cleanest, most comfortable, convenient and centrally located hotels in the City.

One person \$2.00 per day; two persons \$2.00 per day; three persons \$2.50. Luncheon 50c. Dinner \$1.00 or a la carte.

ENDORSED BY ITS MANY FRIENDS

CAFES

THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Cor. Boylston and Washington Sts.
Entrance, 4 Boylston St.
Boston

Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dunster St., Cambridge.
Near Harvard Yard

IF TASTY FOOD
IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY
THE Santung RESTAURANT
Chinese-American Dishes
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue
A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. G. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE

YE OLDE WHITE HOUSE
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Tel. Brookline 6225-J
Harvard St., Opposite Harvard Church
Strictly Home Cooking
ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS
Breakfast 7.00-9.00 Lunch 12.00-1.00 Dinner 6.7.30
Sunday Dinner 5.00 P.M.
MR. GEORGE JONES, Prop.

CAFE DE PRISCILLA
265 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Special Sunday Dinner, \$1.00
Daily, 55c afternoon and evening
Music

CANADA

Hotel Grosvenor
840 Howe Street
Vancouver, Canada

European Plan
Café in Connection

Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street

THE RICHMOND
70 W 46 ST.

Bet. 5th & 6th Ave., N. Y. C.

A MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL

Phone Bryant 8216

The Gladstone
520 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.50 and upward

WESTERN

Hotel Vendome
San Jose, California
(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN

COURTEOUS SERVICE—HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE—

Spacious Gardens and Artistic

FRED W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Comfort without Extravagance."

Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
Subway Station at the Door

NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVENTURES

Close to amusement and shopping centers.

Unique dining room overlooking

the palm garden overlooking

Orchestra music of highest order.

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: HAR-

GRACE, THE GRACE, THE GRACE,

Central Park. Bookings sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

HOTEL ST. JAMES
TIMES SQUARE

At 108-12 West 45th Street, New York City

An hotel of quiet dignity much favored by women traveling with their escort.

RATES ON APPLICATION

Personal Management, W. Johnson Quine.

NEW YORK

THE ANNEX

New York



IMPELLED by the ever-increasing demand for accommodations, Hotel McAlpin has acquired the Martinique—now known as the Annex. In the acquisition more than a question of space is involved.

The Annex now offers the same courteous treatment of guests, the same pleasurable atmosphere and the same gratifying service which has made Hotel McAlpin universally approved.

Under the direction of L. M. Boomer Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33rd Street and Broadway

NEW ENGLAND

IN BOSTON

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. H. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country but also imports extensively. This is the basis for fame which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

Hotel Touraine

Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive atmosphere.

Parker House

A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

Young's Hotel

In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.



Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radin from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet

C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.

Everett B. Rich, Managing Director



EDWARD C. FOOG, MANAGING DIRECTOR
CABLE ADDRESS PLAZA TELEPHONE BRAVO

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911

Within an easy distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.

THE HUBBLEIN HOTEL
Hartford, Conn.

Facing State Capitol

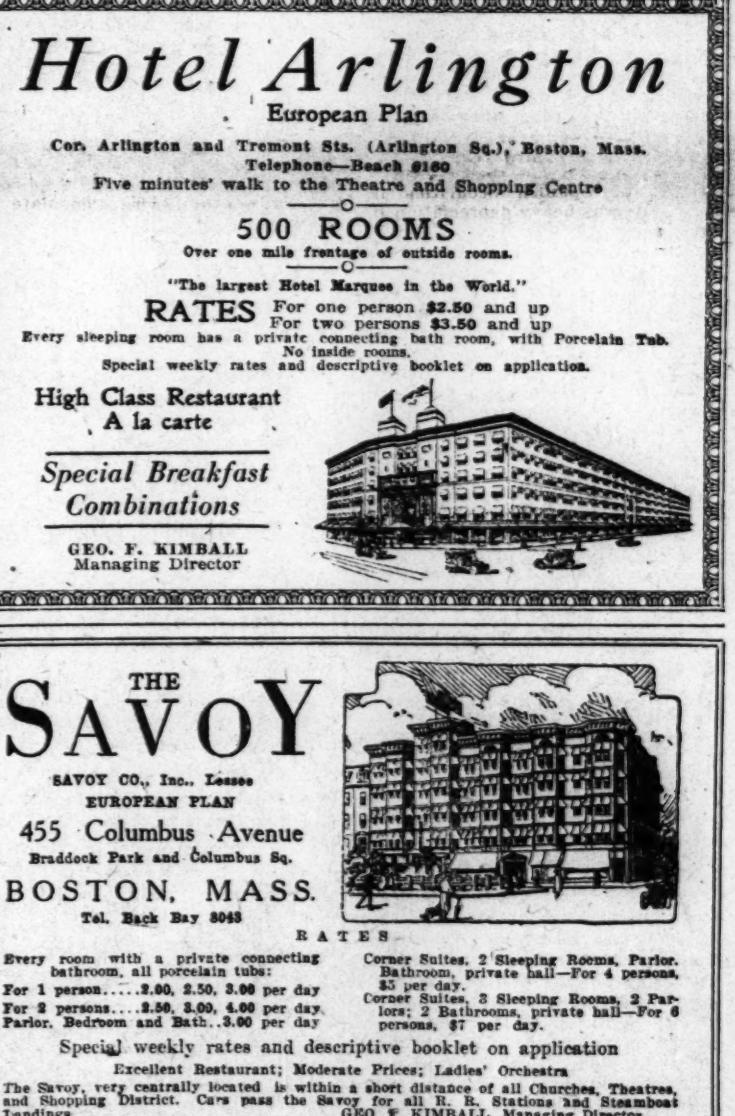
Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined atmosphere. Convenient for social or business requirements.

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON



Hotel Arlington
European Plan

Cor. Arlington and Tremont Sts. (Arlington Sq.), Boston, Mass.
Telephone—Beach 9160

Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre

500 ROOMS

Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.

"The largest Hotel Marquee in the World."

RATES For one person \$2.50 and up
For two persons \$3.50 and up

Every sleeping room has a private connecting bath room, with Porcelain Tub.

No indoor rates and descriptive booklet on application.

High Class Restaurant

A la carte

Special Breakfast Combinations

GEO. F. KIMBALL

Managing Director

THE SAVOY
SAVOY CO., Inc. Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue

Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.

BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Black Bay 5035

Bathrooms, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor.

Bathroom, private hall—for 4 persons \$5 per day.

Double Room, 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlor, 2 Bathrooms, private hall—for 8 persons \$7 per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra.

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.



"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business

D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone Brookline 1270.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

F. V. S. HYDE WINS OVER A. J. CORDIER

Last Year's Champion Defeated in Straight Games in the Semi-Final Round of Squash Tennis Tournament for the Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Playing probably the finest squash tennis ever seen on the Yale Club courts, F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, national champion in 1918, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, last year's champion, in straight games in the semi-final round of the tournament for the 1921 championship, and will meet Jay Gould, Columbia Club, who defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, in easy fashion in the other match in that round. The final round will be played Saturday afternoon.

In his match with Riley, Gould took matters rather easy at the start of each game, permitting Riley to gain the lead, but once started his speed of strokes, which gives him ability to hit from any position, and gave him opportunity to force the play so that he soon ran out the match in straight games, 15-5, 15-5, 15-4.

At the conclusion of this match Hyde and Cordier took the court and a short rally began, Cordier winning the service. After scoring 5 points, Cordier yielded the lead to Hyde, who took 6 points in a single hand and held it until the score was 13 to 9, when Cordier, by a series of brilliant rallies, brought the score to extra points at 14-all, and then was within a point of game in the same hand. But Hyde simply steadied down and in remarkable position play, gradually took the next 3 points, one at a time, and carried off the game, 17-16.

Cordier then took a long lead in the second game, leading 7 to 5, but Hyde made 10 points in the next three hands and ran out the game in the fourteenth inning, 15-11.

The final game saw the best squash of the day, both players making many remarkable shots, especially in drives along the side wall, and shots into the rear corners, in which Hyde especially excelled. Hyde led at the start, but Cordier passed him in the eighth inning and they alternated in the lead, each gaining a point at a time, each really being remarkable for brilliant shooting, in which each showed his finest work until after Hyde had been within a stroke of game several times. With Cordier only a point behind, a shot around the court which caught Cordier out of position, gave Hyde the game and the match, 15-12. The point score and summary:

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| First Game | |
| A. J. Cordier | 2 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 3 0 0 0 -16 |
| F. V. S. Hyde | 0 0 5 0 3 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 -17 |
| Second Game | |
| F. V. S. Hyde | 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 3 2 0 0 0 -25 |
| A. J. Cordier | 1 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 -11 |
| Third Game | |
| F. V. S. Hyde | 2 2 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 -15 |
| A. J. Cordier | 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 7 1 0 0 1 0 1 x-13 |

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-final Round Jay Gould, Columbia Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15-5, 15-5, 15-11.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 17-15, 15-11.

JEWTRAW AND MOORE DIVIDE THE HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAKE PLACID, New York—Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, New York, and J. Moore of New York, divided honors in the first day's races of the International Amateur Skating Championships at Lake Placid yesterday afternoon. Jewtraw won the 220-yard classic by a head. Moore took the one-mile event after Jewtraw, pocketed on the third of the six laps, was thrown to the ice when George Thompson of Chicago fell in front of him.

Charles Gorman of St. John, New Brunswick, finished second on the 220-yard event with R. McWhorter of Chicago, third. Moore fell in his heat of this race. William Steinmetz of Chicago, Illinois, finished second in the mile event with A. Leitch of Lake Placid, New York, third. McWhorter was eliminated by falling in his heat. At the close of the first day's skating, Jewtraw and Moore are tied with 40 points, Gorman and Steinmetz are tied for second place with 30 points each and Leitch and McWhorter are tied for the third place with 20 points each.

Among the features of the day were the girls' international championships. Gladys Robinson of Toronto, Ontario, won both events, the 100-yard race and the half-mile, with Rose Johnson of Chicago, Illinois, second in both. Miss Robinson showed much superiority over Miss Johnson, who is the present title holder.

The junior events were featured in the preliminary heats of the 220-yard race for boys of 18. The heats were won by J. Shep of Lake Placid, New York, diminutive Adirondack star, and Raymond Murray of New York, Metropolitan champion. These two youngsters, who are on a par, will decide the championship for this event today.

In the other junior races Carl Parody of Lake Placid, New York, won the 220-yard event for boys of 12. Martin Brewster of Lake Placid, New York, won the 440-yard event or boys of 16, and Carl Finch of Lake

Placid, New York, won the half-mile event for boys of 14. The summary:

220-Yards, Senior Men—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, New York; Charles O'Connor, St. John, New Brunswick, second; Roy McWhorter, Chicago, Illinois, third. Time—2m. 38s.

One Mile, Senior Finals—Won by Joe Moore, New York; William Steinmetz, Chicago, Illinois, second; A. Leitch, Lake Placid, third. Time—2m. 48s.

100-Yards, Girls' Final—Won by Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto, Ontario; Miss Gladys Robinson, Chicago, Illinois, second; Miss Adelle Barth, Brooklyn, New York, third. Time—1m. 14s.

Half-Mile, Girls' Final—Won by Miss Robinson; Miss Rose Johnson, second; Miss Mildred Truslow, Brooklyn, New York, third. Time—1m. 45s.

220-Yards, Junior Boys of 12, Finals—Won by Carl Parody, Lake Placid, New York; J. Shep, Lake Placid, New York, second; Daniel Vanasswick, Saranac Lake, New York, third. Time—2m. 22s.

440-Yards, Junior Boys of 18, Finals—Won by Martin Brewster, Lake Placid, New York; Lionel Norton, Lake Placid, New York, second; Orlie Green, Saranac Lake, New York, third. Time—40s.

Half-Mile, Junior Boys of 14—Won by Carl Parody, Lake Placid, New York; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, New York, second; Carl Parody, Lake Placid, New York, third. Time—1m. 41s.

OTTAWA INCREASES ITS LEAD IN HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| Ottawa | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| St. Patricks | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Canadiens | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Hamilton | 1 | 4 | .200 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mid-season in the race for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association finds two unexpected teams, Indiana University and University of Illinois, in the dominant positions, while the two teams which were calculated as having the best prospects, University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago, have not come up to expectations.

Five games listed for the next lap of the race, three for Saturday and two for Monday, will give three second division teams a chance to catch up on number of games played, and the results of these contests are likely to cause a considerable shakeup in the middle of the table of standing.

Those teams having two games in prospect are Northwestern University, University of Minnesota and Ohio State University. Those having one game each are Indiana University, Purdue University, University of Illinois, and University of Wisconsin.

University of Michigan will be idle for the second week in succession, having spurred ahead of the others in number of games played by a strenuous early schedule.

University of Chicago and University of Iowa are the other quintets who will be idle.

R. D. Birkhoff '21 of Chicago continues to lead the individual scorers with 161 points to his credit. He has made 27 goals from the floor and 47 from the foul line. Capt. D. S. White '22 of Purdue has moved up into a tie for second place with Capt. A. J. Karpus '21 of Michigan who did not play during the past week. Each has made 72 points. The full list follows:

| Goals | Player and college | Fir. Fl. Pts. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| R. D. Birkhoff, Chicago | 27 47 101 | |
| A. J. Karpus, Michigan | 15 42 92 | |
| D. S. White, Purdue | 15 42 72 | |
| W. A. Taylor, Wisconsin | 22 27 71 | |
| E. S. Dean, Indiana | 12 38 54 | |
| C. E. Keen, Minnesota | 18 32 52 | |
| A. Oss, Minnesota | 22 2 48 | |
| H. Dehdority, Indiana | 11 0 22 | |
| W. G. Miller, Michigan | 11 0 22 | |
| C. R. Carney, Illinois | 11 0 22 | |
| C. W. Palmer, Northwestern | 8 5 21 | |
| R. F. Williams, Wisconsin | 10 0 20 | |
| F. L. Coffing, Purdue | 10 0 20 | |
| R. J. Meekins, Michigan | 10 0 20 | |
| C. Knapske, Wisconsin | 9 0 18 | |
| B. C. Whitsell, Michigan | 9 1 19 | |
| C. E. Taylor, Ohio State | 9 0 18 | |
| H. H. Blair, Ohio State | 8 2 18 | |
| W. G. Eversman, Purdue | 9 0 18 | |
| C. F. Ceaser, Wisconsin | 8 0 16 | |
| C. D. Saunders, Northwestern | 6 2 15 | |
| Eugene Thomas, Indiana | 7 0 14 | |
| Adrian Keenan, Minnesota | 5 1 14 | |
| H. E. Moore, Illinois | 7 0 14 | |
| E. H. Dehdority, Indiana | 11 0 22 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H. O. Reisch, Illinois | 17 0 34 | |
| R. C. M. McFadden, Illinois | 12 38 54 | |
| W. Walquist, Illinois | 1 0 1 | |
| Everett Hellstrom, Illinois | 12 0 24 | |
| H. Dehdority, Chicago | 23 0 46 | |
| F. J. Shimke, Iowa | 13 17 43 | |
| W. E. Clark, Ohio State | 9 21 39 | |
| H. W. McKenzie, Northwestern | 10 16 36 | |
| C. V. Vail Jr., Illinois | 8 27 71 | |
| H | | |

HOUSTON MOVES TO
DRIVE OUT IDLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOUSTON, TEXAS.—The City Council of Houston in cooperation with the Harris County officials have undertaken to rid this section of idlers, loafers and criminals, and action will be taken at once to improve the situation resulting from unemployment. Reestablishment of the county convict camp, at which men arrested for law violations in Harris County will be put to work at hard labor, was considered, but the cost of maintenance was declared to be a drawback. If the proposed drive on law-breakers fails to check the crime wave and rid the city and county of loafers, the convict camp will be reestablished. This camp always, heretofore, has proved so unattractive to loafers that they have left this section.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

SOUND BEACH, CONNECTICUT

Furnished House for the Summer

4 master bedrooms and bath, 2 bedrooms down, space for 1 car, grounds cared for by owner, \$1250.

MRS. HENRY HAWKES

Hawk Road, Tel. S. R. 181.

Bungalow \$1275-\$150 Down

BALANCE \$12 per month. Little beauty, hard wood, floor, gas, water, heat, etc. Brand new in grove on large lot. 10c fare southbound, 15c northbound, bathing, etc. \$15. The Christian Activists, 100 Franklin St., Mass.

FOR SALE—Approximately 4000 acres plantation with about 1250 acres highly cultivated. White River bottom land, on gravel road, 1 miles from Cedar Creek, 2000 feet above sea level. On place, the entire tract can be bought on reasonable terms, extending payments 10 to 15 years, with small part of the land to be paid in small tracts same terms. W. H. PHARR, McCall Rd., Memphis, Tenn.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING.—For sale, 5 blocks from Broadway, 4-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-29910-29911-29912-29913-29914-29915-29916-29917-29918-29919-29920-29921-29922-29923-29924-29925-29926-29927-29928-29929-29930-29931-29932-29933-29934-29935-29936-29937-29938-29939-29940-29941-29942-29943-29944-29945-29946-29947-29948-29949-29950-29951-29952-29953-29954-29955-29956-29957-29958-29959-29960-29961-29962-29963-29964-29965-29966-29967-29968-29969-29970-29971-29972-29973-29974-29975-29976-29977-29978-29979-29980-29981-29982-29983-29984-29985-29986-29987-29988-29989-299810-299811-299812-299813-299814-299815-299816-299817-299818-299819-299820-299821-299822-299823-299824-299825-299826-299827-299828-299829-299830-299831-299832-299833-299834-299835-299836-299837-299838-299839-299840-299841-299842-299843-299844-299845-299846-299847-299848-299849-299850-299851-299852-299853-299854-299855-299856-299857-299858-299859-299860-299861-299862-299863-299864-299865-299866-299867-299868-299869-299870-299871-299872-299873-299874-299875-299876-299877-299878-299879-299880-299881-299882-299883-299884-299885-299886-299887-299888-299889-299890-299891-299892-299893-299894-299895-299896-299897-299898-299899-2998100-2998101-2998102-2998103-2998104-2998105-2998106-2998107-2998108-2998109-2998110-2998111-2998112-2998113-2998114-2998115-2998116-2998117-2998118-2998119-2998120-2998121-2998122-2998123-2998124-2998125-2998126-2998127-2998128-2998129-2998130-2998131-2998132-2998133-2998134-2998135-2998136-2998137-2998138-2998139-2998140-2998141-2998142-2998143-2998144-2998145-2998146-2998147-2998148-2998149-2998150-2998151-2998152-2998153-2998154-2998155-2998156-2998157-2998158-2998159-2998160-2998161-2998162-2998163-2998164-2998165-2998166-2998167-2998168-2998169-2998170-2998171-2998172-2998173-2998174-2998175-2998176-2998177-2998178-2998179-2998180-2998181-2998182-2998183-2998184-2998185-2998186-2998187-2998188-2998189-2998190-2998191-2998192-2998193-2998194-2998195-2998196-2998197-2998198-2998199-2998200-2998201-2998202-2998203-2998204-2998205-2998206-2998207-2998208-2998209-2998210-2998211-2998212-2998213-2998214-2998215-2998216-2998217-2998218-2998219-2998220-2998221-2998222-2998223-2998224-2998225-2998226-2998227-2998228-2998229-2998230-2998231-2998232-2998233-2998234-2998235-2998236-2998237-2998238-2998239-2998240-2998241-2998242-2998243-2998244-2998245-2998246-2998247-2998248-2998249-2998250-2998251-2998252-2998253-2998254-2998255-2998256-2998257-2998258-2998259-2998260-2998261-2998262-2998263-2998264-2998265-2998266-2998267-2998268-2998269-2998270-2998271-2998272-2998273-2998274-2998275-2998276-2998277-2998278-2998279-2998280-2998281-2998282-2998283-2998284-2998285-2998286-2998287-2998288-2998289-2998290-2998291-2998292-2998293-2998294-2998295-2998296-2998297-2998298-2998299-2998300-2998301-2998302-2998303-2998304-2998305-2998306-2998307-2998308-2998309-2998310-2998311-2998312-2998313-2998314-2998315-2998316-2998317-2998318-2998319-2998320-2998321-2998322-2998323-2998324-2998325-2998326-2998327-2998328-2998329-2998330-2998331-2998332-2998333-2998334-2998335-2998336-2998337-2998338-2998339-2998340-2998341-2998342-2998343-2998344-2998345-2998346-2998347-2998348-2998349-2998350-2998351-2998352-2998353-2998354-2998355-2998356-2998357-2998358-2998359-2998360-2998361-2998362-2998363-2998364-2998365-2998366-2998367-2998368-2998369-2998370-2998371-2998372-2998373-2998374-2998375-2998376-2998377-2998378-2998379-2998380-2998381-2998382-2998383-2998384-2998385-2998386-2998387-2998388-2998389-2998390-2998391-2998392-2998393-2998394-2998395-2998396-2998397-2998398-2998399-2998400-2998401-2998402-2998403-2998404-2998405-2998406-2998407-2998408-2998409-2998410-2998411-2998412-2998413-2998414-2998415-2998416-2998417-2998418-2998419-2998420-2998421-2998422-2998423-2998424-2998425-2998426-2998427-2998428-2998429-2998430-2998431-2998432-2998433-2998434-2998435-2998436-2998437-2998438-2998439-2998440-2998441-2998442-2998443-2998444-2998445-2998446-2998447-2998448-2998449-2998450-2998451-2998452-2998453-2998454-2998455-2998456-2998457-2998458-2998459-2998460-2998461-2998462-2998463-2998464-2998465-2998466-2998467-2998468-2998469-2998470-2998471-2998472-2998473-2998474-2998475-2998476-2998477-2998478-2998479-2998480-2998481-2998482-2998483-2998484-2998485-2998486-2998487-2998488-2998489-2998490-2998491-2998492-2998493-2998494-2998495-2998496-2998497-2998498-2998499-2998500-2998501-2998502-2998503-2998504-2998505-2998506-2998507-2998508-2998509-2998510-2998511-2998512-2998513-2998514-2998515-2998516-2998517-2998518-2998519-2998520-2998521-2998522-2998523-2998524-2998525-2998526-2998527-2998528-2998529-2998530-2998531-2998532-2998533-2998534-2998535-2998536-2998537-2998538-2998539-2998540-2998541-2998542-2998543-2998544-2998545-2998546-2998547-2998548-2998549-2998550-2998551-2998552-2998553-2998554-2998555-2998556-2998557-2998558-2998559-2998560-2998561-2998562-2998563-2998564-2998565-2998566-2998567-2998568-2998569-2998570-2998571-2998572-2998573-2998574-2998575-2998576-2998577-2998578-2998579-2998580-2998581-2998582-2998583-2998584-2998585-2998586-2998587-2998588-2998589-2998590-2998591-2998592-2998593-2998594-2998595-2998596-2998597-2998598-2998599-2998600-2998601-2998602-2998603-2998604-2998605-2998606-2998607-2998608-2998609-2998610-2998611-2998612-2998613-2998614-2998615-2998616-2998617-2998618-2998619

EDUCATIONAL

STANDARDS AND SALARIES

The first section of this article appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* on February 4, 1921.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The widespread tendency to place the raising of salaries above all other considerations in connection with the problem of teacher supply is exceedingly natural, since the crisis we have been passing through has reduced a large proportion of the teachers to the verge of want, said George F. Zook, specialist in higher education, United States Bureau of Education, in a recent address. He then continued in part as follows:

"Much as we should insist on immediate relief from this miserable condition, we should remember that we cannot raise ourselves by pulling at our bootstraps. The problem of teacher supply is not primarily one of salary. The establishment and maintenance of higher professional requirements and qualifications for teachers are the big important steps to take. Adequate salaries are the result, not the cause, of superior standards in education. In the recent survey of rural school-teachers supply made by the Bureau of Education, the thing which to me is of even greater importance than the vacancies in teaching positions is the number of states in which there is such a high percentage of teachers now employed who are unable to stand the examination for the lowest grade certificates. The cause for this is not far to seek. In Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Kentucky more than 80 per cent of the rural school-teachers have never had as much as two years of education beyond a high school education. Figures for the states on the Atlantic are not included in this investigation."

"The way toward creating an adequate teacher supply has recently been pointed out by the authors of the bulletin published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, entitled 'The Professional Preparation of Teachers for American Public Schools.' On pages 9 and 10 of this report we read, 'The standards of preparation (in an honestly equipped school system) cannot well be lower in amount than those now demanded for superior secondary instruction. Four years of well-directed training subsequent to a high school education is sufficient, with selected material, to lay the foundation of a superior teacher. Experience, skilled practical guidance, and further specialized study, attended always by discriminating selection, should result in a group having relatively high mental and social power and fit to serve any community as leaders. When we attain this ideal the social distinction often existing between elementary and high school teachers will pass away, and the problem of teacher supply will be a long way toward solution.'

"In the colleges and universities the problem is the same. The friends of higher education have often doubted whether the large proportion of relatively young and inexperienced men employed as teachers in our colleges and universities, even though the institutions possessed superior equipment, was conducive to good results as are secured in smaller colleges with less equipment. In any case it seems highly desirable that all colleges and universities should aspire at the earliest possible moment to have a faculty the majority of whom possess a training equivalent to the doctor's degree."

"We have, of course, made some progress in the establishment of educational and professional standards in our schools and colleges. Under our constitution the regulation of education is left to the several states. For this purpose all of our states have established departments of education or similar bodies. Local education boards and trustees of higher institutions usually share with the state board in the control of education to such a degree, however, that it is foolish to speak of a system of education within the state."

"To be sure, we have managed to work out in the elementary and secondary field of study curricula which coordinate with one another quite well. No such favorable word can be said for the relations between secondary schools and the higher institutions. But more particularly I am now referring to the fact that with few exceptions we have no state standards for teachers that are worthy of the name."

"In order to make myself understood may I point to the progress which has been made in the profession of law... A lawyer who sets up his office in Middleboro must show as high qualification as the one who establishes himself in Memphis. The State assumes that the property of Middleboro deserves equal protection with that of Memphis. We have done much to preserve the lives and the fortunes of our citizens, but we have so far refused or rather grossly neglected to offer American boys and girls anything like equal educational opportunities."

"In order, therefore, to solve the problem of teacher supply permanently we need first of all to so organize our educational administration within the state that both can and will establish and maintain superior qualifications for elementary and secondary teachers alike in city and rural schools. The gradual raising of these standards and their rigorous maintenance during the upward trend, as has been the case in law... and in a few states, in education, would do more than all other things put together to secure permanently adequate teachers' salaries and to command for the teaching profession that dignity and high esteem to which we all agree it is entitled."

"But let us not forget that we live in a democracy and that we must accept its shortcomings as well as its benefits. Where public opinion rules great and significant changes come slowly. In order to set up and maintain professional standards for teachers there must be a 'to the people' movement which, contrary to that occurring in Russia three quarters of a century ago, must be carried with such force and vigor and by such a host of the friends of education as to insure its success. As I go about from one meeting of educators to another I am struck with the fact that there is no essential difference of opinion concerning the urgent educational needs of the day. We know what they are and each admires the other for having gained an equal or greater appreciation into the gravity of the situation. This is not enough. The people must be made to realize the nature of the problem and further that it is their problem..."

"It ought to be both easy and pleasant to do this. The 'to the people' movement failed in Russia years ago, not only because the missionaries were few but also because the great mass of the Russian people were densely ignorant and totally incapable of comprehending the doctrine. Here the people readily and intelligently respond when national problems are forcefully presented to them. Moreover it at once becomes apparent that the propaganda for higher standards in the teaching profession has no selfish end in view. The welfare of the whole people is the goal. The providing of equal opportunities for all young men and young women to learn a vocation or profession and to prepare for the manifold duties of citizenship in the American democracy is the common concern of us all. When the American people learn that high standards of education are not a nosome expense but a wise investment they will provide for them generously and permanently..."

"Once the standards are set, the teachers become the system. Given an opportunity to choose teaching without inviting want and offered a way to enter a dignified calling, young men and women of superior ability will gladly engage in years of preparation with a view to spending their lives in the profession of teaching... The establishment and maintenance of superior state-wide standards in the teaching profession is the solution to the problem of teacher supply."

STATUS OF CUBAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cuba has had much to contend with in the establishment of an educational system, says Dr. Arturo Montori, in dealing with the "Problem of National Education" in a recent issue of *Cuba Contemporanea*. Deeply concerned with the welfare of his country, and cognizant of the essential part to be played by the teaching profession, Dr. Montori does not handle the subject with gloves. Neither does he attack it with sledge-hammers. He finds incompetence in the educational administration of the island; he beholds a decadence from the position in which its pedagogical energies were left by the United States.

Four main causes have been pointed out, at various times, continues Dr. Montori, as accounting for the unfavorable conditions of public life: (1) Lack of instruction on defective education of the masses; (2) a national indifference for economic activity; (3) the frequent political upheavals that have disturbed the island since its independence; (4) a marked falling off of patriotism among considerable sections of the population. During the 20 years that the Cuban educational system has functioned it has succeeded in almost stamping out illiteracy, which was once as high as 75 per cent of the entire population. But its importance as a means of raising the level of national culture has been almost negligible, and the chief purpose of the elementary schools has thus far served has been to graduate children who knew little beyond reading and writing. More than 80 per cent of these children attend the two earliest grades, so that approximately 12, or 14 at most, of any 100 children attending the public schools never advance beyond the second grade of instruction.

The regrettable conclusion is that the island's schools are not fulfilling their mission. There has been no appreciable influence upon popular habits during the past 20 years; there seems to be no taking of the future into account; the populace is still excessively habituated to gambling; the common folk, particularly the women, are a prey to superstition; the younger generation is notorious for its coarse language. Here, then, is an ample field in which the lower schools should have proved their efficacy, and in which they have notably failed of effect. The fault does not rest solely with the schools, of course; many of the children are forced to go to work at the very age at which their real character is most susceptible to the best influences of school. But Dr. Montori goes farther back than the schools for the most serious indictment, which he places at the door of the influential classes. It is the upper social stratum that directs the fortunes of the nation; it is their word, their deed, that counts; it is directly to them that may be imputed the condition of the national resources. And their education was not received in the public schools; they were educated privately, chiefly at the hands of religious institutions, later going to the university.

Cuba, then, has suffered primarily from lack of adequate leadership, a deficiency that has had evil results not only in the field of education but in every branch that affects public life. The placing of private interest before the public weal has retarded Cuban progress in politics, literature, and natural science.

A glance at present university condi-

THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINGFORS

Proceedings articles upon schools in Finland appear in *The Christian Science Monitor* on January 22 and 25, 1921.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The University of Helsingfors, the only state university in Finland, was founded in Abo, the former capital of the country, in the year 1640, being thus almost contemporaneous with Harvard College, the venerable senior among American universities. The Academy of Abo—such was its original name—came into being in an age when the Kingdom of Sweden, of which Finland then formed part, had a glorious position in Europe, and Swedish statesmen thought highly of the future of their country. The new university obtained the same statutes and privileges as its famous prototype, the ancient university of Upsala, and ever since the university of Finland has largely been a self-governing institution.

The second half of the eighteenth century was in many respects remarkable, the university then counting among its teachers many prominent men, whose influence made itself deeply felt in the development of national culture. In 1827, nearly two decades after Finland had been severed from Sweden and united as an autonomous Grand-Duchy, with the Russian Empire, the university was transferred from Abo, which had been nearly destroyed by fire, to the new capital, Helsingfors, where a monumental university building was erected in the course of the following years. The university was, during the long period of political reaction, which made itself severely felt in the reign of Nicholas I, a center of national thought and progressive aspirations, and many of the men whom Finland venerated as her greatest sons, were, for a shorter or longer time, active as teachers at the university. Such men are Runeberg, the national poet; Lönnrot, the famous collector and arranger of the Finnish epic "Kalevala"; Castrén, the explorer of the origins of the Finnish language and the Finnish race, and the statesman and philosopher Snellman. When, after 1863, parliamentary institutions were revived, and the political life of the people ran higher, the university naturally lost somewhat of its wide influence; yet it still, in many respects, remained the heart of the nation.

During the "Swedish time" the number of students present at the university seems generally to have been about three hundred. In the course of the nineteenth century the number gradually grew, to begin with only slowly. Being in 1880 about 700—but in the last three or four decades at an ever-increasing rate, rising in 1918 to no less than 3600. Many causes have contributed to this rapid increase. In the first place, the strong purely Finnish movement aiming at an improvement of the position of the Finnish language by the side of the older medium of civilization, Swedish, led to the foundation of a very great number of Finnish secondary schools, which prepared their pupils for the university. Then the spread of coeducation brought to the university a great number of young women, who, as early as 1901, obtained in every respect the same academic rights and privileges as their fellow-students. At the present day, between 700 and 800 young women are carrying on their studies at the university, forming a little more than one-fourth of the total number of students. A great many of the girl undergraduates, however, leave the university after studying there one or two years without passing any further examination.

As to their mother tongue, nearly three-fourths of the students of the university speak Finnish, and a little more than one-fourth Swedish. A great proportion of the students, notably of the Finnish-speaking undergraduates, are sons or daughters of parents belonging to the peasant class. The students form a large corporation, possessing a valuable library and magnificent buildings for social gatherings. Moreover, every student, according to the part of the country where his home or his school is situated, has to belong to a so-called "nation."

These nations, to the total number of 12, are the chief centers of corporate life, at the same time exercising a certain disciplinary power over their members. The chairman of the nation is a "curator," elected by the students, generally a graduate or a junior teacher of the university, and one of the professors acts as "inspector" of the corporation; he, too, being elected by the students. The activity of the students' nations has had no small importance beyond their own circle, many an interesting innovation in the domain of popular instruction having been taken by these corporations. The English college system with resident students is unknown in Finland, the university being modeled on Scandinavian lines.

The University of Helsingfors comprises the faculties generally found in complete academic establishments. There is a faculty of theology, where the Lutheran clergy of Finland receive their instruction. There is a faculty of law. There is, finally, a philosophical faculty, divided into three sections: one for history, philosophy and literature; another for the mathematical and natural sciences, and a third for agriculture and forestry. The faculties have the right of conferring several academic degrees. In the planning and arranging of his course of studies the student, notably in the philosophical faculty, has a very great, perhaps even an excessive freedom; there is, however, a tendency to provide more of direct supervision and tuition than has hitherto been given to the students.

There are nearly 60 ordinary professors, 30 extraordinary professors,

about 100 "doctors," many of whom receive a moderate salary, besides, there are lecturers for several living languages, assistants, etc. Most lectures are open, that is, given without fee. There are two terms: September 1-December 15, and January 15-May 31.

The university has a rather extensive system of self-government. The "consistorium," i.e., the assembly of ordinary professors, elects the rector for a period of three years. The highest university official is the chancellor. Details about the government of the university would doubtless be of little interest at the present moment, as new statutes are being elaborated and will probably be promulgated in the course of next year.

The university possesses consider-

able funds of its own, partly for the

purpose of different kinds of scholar-

ships, but is chiefly maintained by an-

ual grants of public money.

Any article on university education in Finland would be incomplete, were it not mentioned that, besides the State University, there exists an academy in Abo, founded entirely as the result of private donations. This in-

situation, the language of which is Swedish, is quite young and hitherto counts only a dozen professorships,

but is full of promise for the future.

Very large donations have also been

collected for a private university with

Finland as the medium of teaching;

this institution will probably begin its

work in a year or two.

UNIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL STEPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Parts of three paragraphs in the annual report of Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of the Boston public schools, were as follows:

"There is enough evidence now in sight to indicate that the present classifications of elementary, intermediate and high schools will eventually be abandoned. The more we exalt the child and the less we cherish the form of institution, the less we shall care what names we give to educational machinery. How far the public will take the child up the educational ladder, we have yet to determine. In most states the public already maintains the whole range of educational institutions, from the kindergarten up through the university. But whatever the range of educational institutions maintained at public expense, we shall eventually reckon progress in years of effort and not in terms of different and sometimes unfriendly institutions. Elsewhere we are seeking evidences of a new trend.

"There will be one progressive course of education for the child; there will be 12 or even more years if the public school system shall provide instruction in the college field. What is most important in American public school systems is the abolition of gaps existing at any point in the educational career of the child. It must constantly be remembered that the educational institution exists for the child and not for those who control the destinies of the institution. The times change and the educators must change with them. We are in a period of rapid change in social and industrial affairs, and our school system must make the adjustments which the new conditions demand.

"Our teachers through their spokesmen have been more assertive of their grievances, but they have done their work conscientiously and well. The teachers may find fault with their employers, the public, but they will not show resentment to the children under their charge. The teachers believe that the worker is worthy of his hire, but they do not work with the spirit of hirelings."

FINE ARTS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An increasing number of sincere efforts to inculcate among children attending school a regard for the beauty and nobility of the fine arts, are being made at this time. An experiment in the direction of interesting school children in good music was recently tried at Stockport. A series of concert-lectures were arranged by the Stockport music education committee, and the second of the series may be taken as an example of the nature of the course. This was held on a Saturday afternoon, the lecture being delivered by Dr. Keighley. His subject was "Orchestral Instruments" and he had the assistance of practical demonstrations by seven members of the Hallé Orchestra, performing on the violin, viola, cello, bass, clarinet, horn, and bassoon. The lecturer's treatment of his subject was felt to be exactly what was required on such an occasion, simple, happy and chatty, and marked by a pleasing intimacy between himself, the performers, and the children. Afterward followed a fine performance of Beethoven's *Septet*, Op. 20. The Manchester Guardian in describing the rendering of this composition said, "its sunniness and beauty were just allowed to have their own say."

In another direction, too, a valuable extension of education is taking place. For some time past the children attending the London County Council schools have been enabled to witness performances of the plays of Shakespeare. The great help to the study of the plays thus afforded needs no emphasis; in addition, there is the cultural value of the dramatic experience to the receptive youthful audiences. Last season 18 plays were presented to some 260,000 children, each visit being considered an attendance at school. It is a testimony to the internal work of the schools that such plays as "Hamlet," "King Lear" and "Coriolanus" are received with keen and intelligent appreciation.

Valuable as are these visits to external demonstrations of musical and

ASPECTS OF PROGRESS

In Field of Education in England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—If one wishes to know what movements are afoot in the sphere of education in England, one is able to discover them by studying the reports of the meetings of the 46 educational organizations which unite to hold the Conference of Educational Associations at the beginning of every year.

The status of the teacher was the subject of consideration at the annual meeting of the Training College Association, at which Mr. Frank Rose, M. A., secretary of the Teachers Registration Council, read a paper on "Registration and Training of the Teacher." He said there was every justification for the anticipation that the time would soon come when teachers of all grades and subjects would be really united as members of one profession, and when those who were responsible for the professional training of teachers would find their work greatly widened in its scope.

At the meeting of the Modern Languages Association, the subject of modern languages in relation to commerce was dealt with by Dr. Russell Wells, vice-chancellor of London University. He said that the essential qualities which a subject should possess in order to secure university recognition were that it should be thought-expanding, and that it should furnish a sufficient body of facts and ideas to enable it to have a broadening effect on the mental outlook, and should be of general cultural value. He claimed that in that vast body of knowledge known as commerce, they could constitute degrees and training as truly of university rank as those in law or theology. Why did prices rise and fall? How did goods move? In the subject matter of commerce they were dealing with problems that affected the well-being and development and civilization of the human race probably more than any other set of problems.

In

instituting a new commerce de-

gree, the university had to avoid

two dangers. They had to steer be-

tween giving it a character so tech-

nical that it was not a broad education,

and making it so academic that while the graduate might be very learned, he was no practical good. Realizing that, they had mobilized the best business intellects of London, and representa-

tive shipping, banking, and other

city men had given great help in

revising the draft syllabuses. Not

only advice, however, but also tangible

help had been forthcoming. The city

had given them £314,000 to found the

new faculty. One gentleman at the

head of a large city firm had offered

to take for 10 years six of the com-

merce graduates into his office and

THE HOME FORUM

'Tis a Sweet Noise

I hear leaves drinking Rain;
I hear rich leaves on top
Giving the poor beneath
Drop after drop;
Tis a sweet noise to hear
These green leaves drinking near.
—W. H. Davies.

Jane Eyre Goes to Thornfield

A new chapter in a novel is something like a new scene in a play; and when I draw up the curtain this time, reader, you must fancy you see a room in the George Inn at Millcote, with such large figured papering on the walls as inn rooms have; such a carpet, such furniture, such ornaments on the mantelpiece, such prints, including a portrait of George the Third, and another of the Prince of Wales. . . . All this is visible to you by the light of an oil lamp hanging from the ceiling, and by that of an excellent fire, near which I sit in my cloak and bonnet; my muff and umbrella lie on the table. . . .

Reader, though I look comfortably accommodated, I am not very tranquil in my mind. I thought when the coach stopped here there would be some one to meet me; I looked anxiously round as I descended the wooden steps the "boots" placed for my convenience, expecting to hear my name pronounced, and to see some description of carriage waiting to convey me to Thornfield. Nothing of the sort was visible; and when I asked a waiter if any one had been to inquire after a Miss Eyre, I was answered in the negative; so I had no resource but to request to be shown into a private room; and here I am waiting.

It is a very strange sensation to inexperienced youth to feel itself quite alone in the world, cut adrift from every connection, uncertain whether the port to which it is bound can be reached, and prevented by many impediments from returning to that it has quitted. . . . I bethought myself to ring the bell.

"Is there a place, in this neighborhood called Thornfield?" I asked of the waiter who answered the summons.

"Thornfield? I don't know, ma'am; I'll inquire at the bar." He vanished, but reappeared instantly—

"Is your name Eyre, Miss?"

"Yes."

"Person here waiting for you."

I jumped up, took my muff and umbrella, and hastened into the inn-passage: a man was standing by the open door, and in the lamp-lit street I dimly saw a one-horse conveyance.

"This will be your luggage, I suppose?" said the man rather abruptly when he saw me, pointing to my trunk in the passage.

"Yes." He hoisted it on the vehicle, which was a sort of car, and then I

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications concerning the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches received by it or not otherwise copyrighted, and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, submitted on July 11, 1918.

PREPARE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY Country in the World
One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$4.50
Three Months... \$2.25 One Month... \$2.00
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given upon application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
ESTATE: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 122½ Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Pacific Coast: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 380 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 1458 McCormick Bldg., 21 East 40th St.; Kansas City, 711 Commerce Bldg., 221 Geary St.; Los Angeles, 1105 Spring St.; Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., Louies, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature,
including:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

got in; before he shut me up, I asked him how far it was to Thornfield.

"A matter of six miles."

"How long shall we be before we get there?"

"Happen an hour and a half."

He fastened the car door, climbed to his own seat outside, and we set off. Our progress was leisurely, and gave me ample time to reflect; I was content to be at length so near to the end of my journey; and as I leaned back in the comfortable though not elegant conveyance, I meditated much at my ease.

"I suppose," thought I, "judging from the plainness of the servant and carriage, Mrs. Fairfax is not a very dashing person: so much the better. . . . How far are we on our road now, I wonder?"

I let down the window and looked out; Millcote was behind us; judging by the number of its lights, it seemed a place of considerable magnitude, much larger than Lowood, more populous, less picturesque; more stirring, less romantic.

The roads were heavy, the night misty; my conductor let his horse walk all the way, and the hour and a half extended, I verily believe, to two hours; at last he turned in his seat and said—

"You're noon so far fro' Thornfield now."

Again I looked out. We were passing a church; I saw its low, broad tower against the sky, and its bell was tolling a quarter. . . . I saw a narrow galaxy of lights, too, on a hillock, marking a village or hamlet. About ten minutes after, the driver got down and opened a pair of gates: we passed through, and they clashed to behind us. We now slowly ascended a drive, and came upon the long front of a house: candlelight gleamed from one curtained window; all the rest were dark. The car stopped at the front door; it was opened by a maid-servant; I alighted and went in.

"Will you walk this way, ma'am?" said the girl; and I followed her across a square hall with high doors all round; she ushered me into a room whose double illumination of fire and candle at first dazzled me, contrasting as it did with the darkness to which my eyes had been for two hours inured; when I could see, however, a cosy and agreeable picture presented itself to my view.

A snug small room; a round table a cheerful fire; an arm-chair, high-backed and old-fashioned, wherein sat the neatest imaginable little elderly lady . . . exactly like what I had fancied Mrs. Fairfax, only less stately and milder looking. She was occupied in knitting; a large cat sat demurely at her feet; nothing in short was wanting to complete the beau-ideal of domestic comfort. A more reassuring introduction for a new governess could scarcely be conceived; there was no grandeur to overwhelm, no stateliness to embarrass; and then, as I entered, the old lady got up promptly and kindly came forward to greet me.—Jane Eyre," Charlotte Brontë.



"Valkulla," from the etching by Anders Zorn

Concerning Individual Freedom

While mankind are lawless, their desire is for lawless freedom. When they have learnt to understand the meaning of duty and the value of reason, they incline more and more to be guided and restrained by these in the exercise of their freedom; but they do not therefore desire freedom less; they do not become disposed to accept the will of other people as the representative and interpreter of those guiding principles. On the contrary, the communities in which the reason has been most cultivated, and in which the idea of social duty has been most powerful, are those which have most strongly asserted the freedom of action of the individual—the liberty of each to govern his conduct by his own feeling of duty, and by such laws and social restraints as his own conscience can subscribe to.

He who would rightly appreciate the worth of personal independence as an element of happiness, should consider the value he himself puts upon it as an ingredient of his own. There is no subject on which there is a greater habitual difference of judgment between a man judging for himself, and the same man judging for other people. When he hears others complaining that they are not allowed freedom of action—that their own will has not sufficient influence in the regulation of their affairs—his inclination is to ask, what are their grievances? what positive damage they sustain? and in what respect they consider their affairs to be mismanaged? and if they fail to make out, in answer to these questions, what appears to him a sufficient case, he turns a deaf ear, and regards their complaint as the fanciful querulousness of people whom nothing reasonable will satisfy. But he has a quite different standard of judgment when he is deciding for himself. Then, the most unexceptionable administration of his interests by a tutor set over him, does not satisfy his feelings: his personal exclusion from the deciding authority appears itself the greatest grievance of all, rendering it superfluous even to enter into the question of mismanagement.—From "The Subjection of Women," by John Stuart Mill.

A Dog for the Sultan

Lew Wallace to His Son Constantine, Turkey, Feb. 14, 1885.

My Dear Henry:—The Sultan is driven by business every hour of the day and a great part of the night.

Harassed as he is it is a question in my mind if the sword of Othman,

hanging on the walls of the mosque at Eyoub, would be worth the wearing.

It brings the sovereign no peace, no rest; but that is not what I want to tell about.

It is curious that I forgot to say

anything of the dog which His Majesty asked me to get for him. Now to the report:

I spent four days in London doing

nothing but looking at dogs. As you

know, it is the greatest dog market in

the world, just as England is the greatest horse, sheep and cattle market—I mean, of course, for specialties in the way of blooded stock. I'd like to know what kind of a dog I did not see in those four days. The dealers brought to the Langham every species I have ever heard of, and many more too. The specimens ranged from a King Charles spaniel, so small you could easily put him in your overcoat pocket, up to a boar-hound, big as a year-old burro.

The prices asked were simply amazing—and in most instances they were the actual market prices, running as high as five hundred guineas, or three thousand dollars. The dog I sought was for no ordinary purpose; it was to take care of my royal friend, and to be his intimate, his guardian, his sentinel, his bodyguard. Consequently it must have the qualities of strength, faithfulness, good nature and courage. My first idea was St. Bernard. I found these species will not do for the climate of Constantinople; their long hair is against them; and when I came to see a pure blood, he was not so fine looking as I had imagined.

The only famous Swedish etcher of the old generation, Axel Herman Haig (in Swedish Hägg), has lived for more than thirty years in England, where he is one of the best-known etchers of architectural subjects, and his work is represented in the portfolios of many English and American collectors rather than in Stockholm or Gothenburg. . . .

One of Haig's pupils was Anders Zorn, the glory of Swedish graphic art, who, when he was practising water-colour painting in London in 1882, took some lessons from Haig, whose portrait was Zorn's first effort in a medium in which later on he was destined to achieve such fame. Since 1888 so much has been written in The Studio in praise of Zorn's etchings, of which numerous reproductions have also been given, that I need not do more here than refer to his latest plates—the charming nude Edé; Mona, the sympathetic portrait of the artist's mother; and Djös-Mats, the old clock-maker. These three plates . . . are in every way worthy of the master's high reputation.—Thorstein Laurin.

A Dog for the Sultan
Lew Wallace to His Son Constantine, Turkey, Feb. 14, 1885.

My Dear Henry:—The Sultan is driven by business every hour of the day and a great part of the night. Harassed as he is it is a question in my mind if the sword of Othman, hanging on the walls of the mosque at Eyoub, would be worth the wearing. It brings the sovereign no peace, no rest; but that is not what I want to tell about.

It is curious that I forgot to say anything of the dog which His Majesty asked me to get for him. Now to the report:

I spent four days in London doing nothing but looking at dogs. As you know, it is the greatest dog market in

Peace, Be Still

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES scouted the fallacy that the same fountain could send forth sweet water and bitter, and a little thought upon the matter should be sufficient to convince the student of Christian Science that his constant declaration of, and abiding in Truth is positively all that is really being uttered or experienced. Mrs. Eddy, in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 97), gives the following informing and reassuring passage: "The broadest facts array the most falsities against themselves, for they bring error from under cover. It requires courage to utter truth; for the higher Truth lifts her voice, the louder will error scream, until its inarticulate sound is forever silenced in oblivion."

Thus the student who is not afraid to rely on the broad facts of absolute Science, the unopposed omnipotence, omniscience, and omniscience of God, who is courageous enough to take the responsibility of stirring up a supposititious infinity of negations, and who is unselfish enough to be willing to bear the imaginary brunt of giving the lie to the counterfeit infinite, reaps the reward of discovering that the whole of evil, like its parts, is indeed powerless nothingness. Thus, the "Peace be still" of Spirit does not outline and cannot be outlined, does not limit or cannot be limited. Indeed, any outlining, any attempt to spiritualize matter, to make God, or Truth, in the image and likeness of mortal structure and belief, action, and law receives sufficient rebuke in the following passage from page 265 of Science and Health: "In this final struggle for supremacy, semi-metaphysical systems afford no substantial aid to scientific metaphysics, for their arguments are based on the false testimony of the material senses as well as on the facts of Mind." Let us note those significant words: "as well as on the facts of Mind," for it must surely be obvious that not a single student would rely on aught but Mind if he had even a glimmer of conviction that Mind is God Himself, all there is, and that therefore not only evil is unreal, but also all physical structure and organization, all life in matter, and all matter itself.

Now, in Christian Science there is to be found that peace which passeth understanding; indeed, if the student does not experience this peace, he has not a proper grasp of Christian Science. As a rule, when this peace is lacking, the student has not got the correct idea of God, as divine Principle, but looks on God as being a means to be used for getting the most out of human living. Now that is not Christian Science. The only correct idea of God is that God is all there is, all-inclusive Mind or substance, so that all is divine Principle and the manifestation of divine Principle. Indeed, the fact must early be grasped, that the mortal who essayes to grapple with the error of belief of life in matter by the help of aught beside divine Principle, cannot demonstrate the healing power of Christian Science.

When the student wakes up to the fact that all that strives, and has alternate fits of vision and confusion, and resists and hastens, is merely mortal seeming, and not man at all, and should be and must be self-destructed, he turns and acknowledges God to be All-in-all, and humbly asks to become even as His hired servant, that is, used by divine Principle alone. Christ Jesus did not declare: "The Son can do nothing of himself" as a means and in the hope of getting for himself precisely what a human being will. Was it not rather his constant reminder to the human Jesus, who was tempted on all points as we are, by fear, greed, pride, and the flesh? Jesus kept the carnal mind at the point of nothingness, and so, denying all personal claims to power, he yielded up all time and space to God, Spirit, took off his shoes before the presence of the infinite good, and thus recognizing the wondrous allness of divine Principle, his Father, he tore away the veil of matter, and revealed God's allness to others. Thus, in spite of the shortcomings and materiality of his followers, in spite of being alone in a world of ignorance, in spite of all the seeming catastrophes that assailed him and the apparently impending failure of his work, Jesus kept his peace. That is what we may do, must do if we are to do one iota of real good for God and humanity.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

When I examined one I shrank away. . . . Then I examined the stag hounds, being started in that direction by recollection of Sir Walter Scott's friend and boon companion, Maida. They did not suit at all. They are merely hunting dogs, and not by any means handsome. They would not do for the beauty-lover of the East; so I gave them the go-by.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

Finally, at the suggestion of a friend who has attended the bench shows of the city for a couple of years past, I sent for English mastiffs. The first one brought me was about two years old, and he had the recommendation of having taken the first prize for the United Kingdom; and I must say he was the most magnificent creature of this kind I have ever seen. I wanted him at sight; but, how much? I asked. Only five hundred guineas! I shut my eyes and ordered him off.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

Wearing the Lion's Skin

The gentlemen in Greece who have fought for the lion's skin are already beginning to find it several sizes too large for them. It is one thing to go masquerading in a lion's skin, it is quite another thing to frighten the man you meet on the road into believing that you are a lion. As a consequence of this, the competitors for the skin have begun to quarrel among themselves, with the result that Mr. Rhallis has already resigned the premiership to Mr. Kalogeropoulos. The incident reminds one more than anything else of the famous dispute in "Bombastes Furioso," when, on Africa's burning shore, the two lions heard each other utter grievous roars, with the result, as the writer says, that the first lion thought the last a bore. Mr. Venisulos, at Nice, is consulted by prime ministers, presidents, and kings, while Mr. Gounaris finds so evident a cold shoulder awaiting him, in London, that the moment he has looked forward to for so long is crowded with disappointment, and instead of wearing part of the lion's skin on the Thames, he finds there is nothing left for him but to remain in Athens.

Meantime, Mr. Venisulos, more generous to Greece than Greece has been to him, leaves Nice to travel to London, in order to attempt the task of persuading Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George not to deprive Greece of any of the territory his efforts have won for her, but to remember that it was justice to his country and not honor for himself that he fought for; and, therefore, that Hellas should not be shorn of any of those unredeemed provinces which were to have been restored to her after centuries of separation. It is quite true that the prime ministers may reply that it was just because the Greeks had accepted Mr. Venisulos as their Prime Minister, that they were prepared to grant her that territorial aggrandizement, which they never would have dreamed of granting to a government headed by King Constantine and his pro-German officers and politicians. To this Mr. Venisulos replies, in an interview which he gave to one of our representatives in London, on Saturday last, that it is only fair to remember that King Constantine and his pro-German officers are an incident in the history of Greece, which in no case can continue for more than a brief period; and that, since in his time, at any rate, Germany can never recover her strength, it would be unfair to make the Greece of the future suffer for the mistakes of the King of the present.

Mr. Venisulos, indeed, carried his appeal to the Allies even a little further. They ought, he insisted, in fairness to remember that in June, 1917, he had wished to enter Athens at the head of the three splendid divisions of Greek troops which he had organized at Salonika. Had he been allowed to do this, he would have dethroned the King with Greek bayonets. In the anxiety, however, to spare Greek fighting against Greek, he accepted the intervention of the Allies, with the result that the impression was given that he had returned to power behind foreign bayonets, and had taken advantage of the forces of the Allies to compel the abdication of the King. Nor was this all. It was at the demand of General Sarrail, the French officer in command of the allied troops, that the pro-German officers in the Greek service were dismissed, with the result that these 1200 men became a vast propaganda society for the return of the King. Because of all these things, therefore, Mr. Venisulos asks the allied prime ministers not to misjudge a nation which had been led astray by the propaganda of a specious political campaign, but to give the Greek people credit for more patriotism than they are willing to give their leaders credit, for, and to leave the new Hellas, built up through his agency, to work out its destiny as the guardian of civilization in the marches of the East.

By this time, probably, the Greek people are beginning to discover that shouting loudly in the streets has about as much effect on the world's foreign politics as using a syringe on a volcano in eruption. The army in Smyrna remains an army in Smyrna, and demobilization is no nearer than when they turned their thumbs down on Mr. Venisulos for not demobilizing. They have, it is true, acquired a King, but they have not continued to receive the allied credits. And as for the terrible repression of the Venisulos régime, it is becoming quite evident that the censorship of Mr. Rhallis or of Mr. Kalogeropoulos is making it extremely difficult to learn today in London, New York, or Paris, what is happening in Athens. In short, if the Greeks are not as blind as Polyphemus, they must have already begun to discover that they have repudiated Mr. Venisulos for obtaining for them Thrace and Smyrna, the Islands and Northern Epirus, in a time of war, in order to risk losing these at the hands of King Constantine in a time of peace. Indeed, if they do not lose them it will probably be owing more to the unselfish effort of Mr. Venisulos than to anything the King or his ministers are able to accomplish between them.

The interview with Mr. Venisulos, previously alluded to, makes clear the appalling difficulties with which he was faced. For a year and ten months he was absent from Greece, with the exception of forty-five days, laboring day and night for the interests of his country, where only those interests could be protected, at the conferences and in the capitals of the Allies. Nobody knew this better than the men opposed to Mr. Venisulos who are now attempting to wear the lion's skin. Yet they have not hesitated to use this fact, as an argument against him, to people too ignorant of high politics to understand the truth, nor have they hesitated to make capital out of the other fact that things were done in the ex-Prime Minister's absence which could never have been done if it had been possible for him to be present, and which the people should have forgotten as a mere incident of the difficulties of the occasion.

Today King Constantine gives it out, or allows it to be circulated through the press, that if Mr. Venisulos

wishes to come to terms with him, it is his business to approach the King rather than that of the King to approach him. Evidently the King's residence in Switzerland has taught him very little indeed. He apparently still thinks that the wearer of a crown is of more importance to a country than a great statesman. If he does not correct his political outlook, he may yet find that the wheels of progress turned pretty rapidly during the great war, and that the world estimates kings by a different standard than it did even in 1914.

"Straws" Between the Lines

READING between the lines in newspaper reports frequently leads to important deductions and reveals definite trends of the times, as well as activities going on under the surface, that, for various reasons, are not set forth in the text. Business men and financiers are adept in discerning these "straws," and coming events may often be anticipated by the shadows thus cast. An instance at hand involves two news articles, both from Washington, and printed on the same day. The first quotes Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former United States Fuel Administrator, as telling a Senate committee, at a hearing on the Calder coal regulation bill, that "some governmental force, acting in the interests of the public at large, must be created eventually for industries producing prime necessities of civilization, where Capital and Labor are both highly organized." The second is one of those circumstantial accounts written by men in the capital, who usually have responsible sources of information, or a keenness that is surprisingly, and sometimes disconcertingly, accurate. This latter article is to the effect that the President-elect, Mr. Harding, contemplates the appointment, early in his administration, of Herbert Hoover and Major-General Charles S. Dawes as chairmen of two important commissions. Mr. Hoover, according to these advices, is to be offered the chairmanship of a board on reconstruction, to deal with problems growing out of the war, particularly those having to do with housing, unemployment, the coal situation, and industrial conditions, for the establishment of which legislation would be necessary. General Dawes is said to be favored for a commission to undertake the proposed reorganization of the departments of the government, with a view to placing them on a sound business basis.

The significance of these two statements, whether they be wholly or partly true, is, when they are taken together, obvious, and it is a logical conclusion that national leaders are thinking about ways and means for meeting a situation that has been developing and becoming more apparent for years. That there is need for machinery to make adjustments to changes that come too rapidly for the present governmental equipment is asserted by William Allen White, the Kansas editor, who says that although economic problems are now the paramount issues in the United States, both the great parties fail to state or meet the issues clearly, but concern themselves more particularly with nominations and victories. He declares that if the nation is to progress, "it must break this iron cage of political caste." This utterance directs attention to one phase of the problem, and if the end he seeks were achieved it would go far to clarify the atmosphere and perhaps hasten the day of less politics and more business in government. It would at least define more plainly some issues, and thereby benefit honest business men who want an understanding of what they may do far more than they, openly at least, demand any special privilege.

This factor of tremendous importance is brought out by Dr. Garfield. For years the industrial and capitalistic groups of the country have been steadily concentrating their organizations, usually, it may be said, starting honestly; Capital upon the basis of better service to the people, and Labor on that of better service to itself; but both developing by their growth opportunities which, when taken advantage of, are not always to the benefit of the public. In the days of free competition, with no artificial interference with supply and demand, these factors did regulate business and prices. But as the race becomes keener, and centralization increases, the automatic control exercised by competition is graduated down dangerously near to the vanishing point, as has been proved time and again in the cases of prosecution brought by the government against various lines of activity not confined to Capital or Labor, or their common denominator, business.

Unquestionably, business should be given every legitimate encouragement, for its success is essential to the people as a whole, yet laws and regulations in behalf of the people whom it serves must keep pace with the changing conditions. For instance, representatives of business virtually say, "Let us alone, competition will regulate prices." But such a policy can hardly be permitted to continue when circumstances develop showing that it may be more economical to have no competition, as in the case of telephones, lighting companies, and trolley systems. Surely a commission or some regulator must be provided to protect the people. The services mentioned represent obvious monopolies, and there are other lines of business that are approaching the monopolistic status in effect, at least, either by public acceptance or private understanding.

Just how far the new administration will go in developing methods already in practice through the instrumentality of the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the Federal Reserve Board, remains to be seen. While it is always well not to be too hasty in putting off the tried for the new, there is ample reason for believing that present conditions demand that the government shall keep abreast of business and the affairs of the body politic. Both Capital and Labor should realize, and act constructively upon the realization, that the object is not to persecute business, but to approach the situation with a purpose "to help mold the world more to the heart's desire."

Mr. Briand's Vote of Confidence

THAT there is a very formidable "but" attached to the vote of confidence which, after a strenuous debate lasting four days, was accorded to Aristide Briand, the French Premier, by the Chamber of Deputies late on

Wednesday night cannot be doubted. The Chamber made the expression of confidence as convincing as it could, for 385 votes to 125 indicates, perhaps, as much confidence as any statesman could be expected to command in France at the present time. Nevertheless, the proviso is quite unmistakable that if Mr. Briand, in the coming conference in London over the German reparations, abates one jot of the French demands, then his Ministry will follow the Ministry of Mr. Leygues down to defeat in less than twenty-four hours. As it was, Mr. Briand had by no means an easy task to secure what he did in the way of a mandate. Ever since the Chamber's overthrow of Mr. Leygues a fortnight or so ago because he demanded a free hand and refused to disclose the course he proposed to take in discussing the question of reparations with the allied premiers, the Chamber has been more and more insistent on having a very direct say in the work of settlement.

The chief problem facing Mr. Briand in the course of the recent debate was the evident determination of his critics to secure from him the fullest possible statement as to the course he intended to take in London, not only on the straight issue of the reparations, but on that far more delicate question, the means to be adopted to secure Germany's compliance. From the first hour of the debate, it was evident that the very vagueness of the situation on this question of sanctions was a danger to Mr. Briand. No announcement has so far been made to Germany on the matter, and the only official mention of sanctions is to be found in the report of Marshal Foch on disarmament, which is fortified by an alleged verbal consent of Mr. Lloyd George to its terms. The Chamber showed itself determined to secure information, if not a definite undertaking, from the Premier on this question, and it is a remarkable tribute to the parliamentary skill of Mr. Briand that he was able to avoid directly committing himself. With all the wisdom of a true statesman, he took his stand on the great fundamental necessity of maintaining the alliance. Here he knew, in spite of much hot-headed criticism, he was sure of being able to compel support. "If we encounter resistance," he declared in answer to a former War Minister, Mr. Lefebvre, "you will see if I have a feeble government. If, tomorrow, the hour of penalties strikes, I shall go with the Allies to the last step. But if I must go alone, I shall not go. I shall not go except with our Allies. Germany will pay if we conserve our force, and if, united with our allies, we demand that she pay."

Further than this the French Premier refused to go. The government, he declared late on Wednesday evening, could be relied upon to take all measures to make Germany pay, but the Chamber would have to be content with that. If the Chamber was not content with that and did not accord him a vote of confidence by midnight he would resign. The Chamber acquiesced and Mr. Briand won, but the Chamber's proviso was emphatic.

Teacher Supply

ONE of the most serious problems connected with education in the United States, as in many other countries, is the question of securing an adequate supply of teachers. Never before in human history was there such a universal desire for education as there is today, yet the supply of teachers is far from keeping pace with the increasing demand. In the May of last year, according to a recent statement by George F. Zook, specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education, the bureau estimated that at least 15,000 more teachers would be needed in the coming year in the high schools than could be recruited from the colleges and universities. At that time thousands of elementary schools were closed on account of the impossibility of securing teachers; whilst, in still more cases, it had been found necessary to accept teachers who failed to meet the very lowest requirements imposed by the regulations. Conditions at present are somewhat better than they were a year or so ago, but the most cursory examination of the situation must lead to the conviction that no amount of tinkering will be of any avail, but that what is needed is a thorough change in the popular view as to the position of the teacher and what should be required of him.

Now it is unquestionably true that, ever since the first day the human race evinced the smallest desire to learn anything, it has proceeded on the basis of paying its teachers the very least that they could be induced to accept. Until quite recently, wherever anyone might go up and down the world he would be sure to find the school-teacher one of the worst-paid members of the community. In the past, this parsimony toward the teacher was undoubtedly due to the fact that almost anyone was thought good enough to teach, and almost anyone who had any "learning" at all thought himself qualified to teach. The supply was, therefore, often much greater than the demand, and, where this was not the case, the alternative of shutting up the school always seemed obviously preferable to paying anything out of the ordinary in the way of salary. Today this old order has been swept away, but its atmosphere is by no means entirely dissipated. As Mr. Zook very justly remarks, in the statement already referred to, the work of the average teacher has increased in difficulty many times over. It is no longer a matter of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The old-fashioned spelling bee is not the test of educational efficiency it used to be. The older proportion of teachers to population will no longer suffice; neither will the degree of preparation sufficient for the older days serve the needs of modern schools.

As a remedy for this situation, not only better salaries and the insistence on and maintenance of a higher standard amongst teachers are required, but the reformation of the popular attitude toward the teacher. The teaching profession is one of the most important and honorable of all the professions, and, in some way or other, a more general recognition of this fact must be secured. The first step toward securing this recognition is the payment to the teacher of a really adequate salary, but, side by side with this simple act of justice and common sense, must go the demand for increased efficiency and higher attainments. Those who have made any study of the question recognize very clearly that a low standard of efficiency

amongst teachers, combined with a low salary, far from being an economy, is one of the most foolish and shortsighted forms of extravagance. Yet, in no fewer than nine out of the forty-eight states of the Union more than 80 per cent of the rural school teachers have never had as much as two years of education beyond that given in the high school. This, of course, is a state of things that should not be allowed to continue, and will not be permitted when the situation is more fully understood.

Editorial Notes

AS THERE are already ominous signs that the recent disclosure made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer as to Great Britain's proposal for the cancellation of inter-allied war debts is to be seized upon by certain disruptive forces in the United States for a renewed campaign against the United Kingdom, it is well that prominence be given to the exact words of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's statement. "We sought no national advantage for ourselves," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "We proposed a solution in which we should have forgone claims larger than any remitted to us, and we proposed it because we believed it would be in the interests of the good relations amongst peoples, the rehabilitation of national credit and the restoration of international trade. Our great international debt is due to the obligations we undertook on behalf of our allies. If we had had only to consider ourselves we should have been practically free of external debt at the present time." Anyone, of course, may verify these statements for himself from almost any year book.

AN AMERICAN professor has coolly taken the measure of that mighty star in the constellation of Orion, Betelgeuse, as a tailor might that of a customer for a suit of clothes, and determined that it has a diameter of 260,000,000 miles! One sees now that the principal trouble with our earth, war, is due largely to its puny dimensions. We are all too much huddled together for convenience. Think of the earth, for instance, as stretched out to Betelgeuse's gigantic proportions. Instead of Germany threatening Britain's supremacy of the seven seas—or would it be a thousand?—it seems likely that neither country would ever have heard of the other, except perhaps by wireless; while as to an Irish question, the distance between Holyhead and Dublin, a matter of, say, 100,000 miles, requiring many months to cover it, might possibly prove too discouraging even to agitators of the ebullient Sinn Fein type. Of course, a Columbus, contemplating a voyage to an India distant a million miles, might fail to find a crew. So there would be some little disadvantages to set off the conveniences. But the real point is that if it took, on an average, a few score years for neighbor nations to drop in on one another, and a would-be globe-trotter a thousand years to travel only one-sixth of the earth's circumference, the probabilities are that plowshares fashioned into swords would be unknown commodities, and peace would be a matter of geographical necessity.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT must look to his laurels, if it is not too late to save them. For apparently he has been badly forestalled. Some one has been unkind enough to rummage among the ancient records of India, there to "discover" that aeronautics were flourishing in that country as long ago as 500 B. C. The statement makes one rub one's eyes to see if one is not dreaming. But there are the troublesome caves of Ellora with figures of ancient Hindu machines! How are we going to get over them? Also, there are, according to recent reports, the awkward references in the traditional books of the Brahmins to the use of "flying carriages"; and there is Rawun, a king of Ceylon, flying over his opponents' armies and not infrequently causing them severe loss. There is Ramchanda, too, flying from his capital at Ajindha, and, worse and worse, there is actually that Sanskrit term for an aeronaut, "Vaman-Arj." Awkward, very awkward! Think of people "vaman-yanyu" an aeroplane—or was it an aero-bag?—dropping Indian "explosion torches" or aerial torpedoes from it! It all seems too good, or rather too bad, to be true. Henceforward we may have to look with different "eyes" upon that glorious little monument to flying at Le Mans and once more ask ourselves that hoary conundrum: "Is there really anything new under the sun?"

A "COLLEGE of fishers" is not yet such a familiar term that it does not continue to strike one as odd, or better, unexpected. For who, while meditating upon any phase of the fish industry, would combine the thought of fish with that of college? True it is that there are "schools" of fish, and that while in these schools the fish take various courses, some courses being notional or elective, and others necessary or required. But fish have never advanced from schools into colleges. The terms "college of fish," "fishing college" or "fish college" would, of course, never do at all. It is understood, however, that the college of fisheries of the University of Washington, on the Pacific coast of the United States, has already justified its establishment. Now leading men of the fishing business in Boston have proposed that a similar institution be undertaken by Harvard University, for the Atlantic coast. Truly, many industries are acquiring dignity!

THE new road between Nice and Monte Carlo is still in the making, but already those who will can pass along it and turn archaeologists at the ruins of Olivula, perched on the summit of the lofty cliff. The ruins are presided over by an enterprising abbé, who first bought and then for fourteen years excavated the mountain top, alone, formed a one-roomed museum of his trophies, and presented various problems that await solution. The relics range from neolithic weapons and implements to thirteenth century coins and pottery. There are Greek, Roman, Carthaginian, and Gallic coins and pottery, there is pre-Roman masonry, and a Phoenician origin has been suggested for the town. Will excavation on a larger scale give light on the lost history of this smooth-named town, which seems to have been a perch of safety to many races and generations?